FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 044

4 March 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. Intermediate Missile Solution Criticized [Mnatsakanov] AA 1
Beglov Urges USSR-U.S. 'Partnership' on Security AA 1
U.S. Attempting 'To Scare' FRG About Soviet Threat [Soltan] AA 2
Missile Deployment in FRG Seen as Worldwide Threat [Petrov] AA 3
Article Views U.S. Arms Talks Stance, Euromissiles [Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 2 Mar] AA 4
PRAVDA Report on Soviet MBFR Proposals [Orekhov, 18 Feb] AA 7
Senate Committee Decision on Adelman Reported [Kolesnichenko in PRAVDA 28 Feb] AA 7
Plenary Meetings of INF Delegations Held AA 9
2 March [PRAVDA 2 Mar] AA 9
3 March AA 9
Heads of START Delegations Meet 3 Mar AA 9

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Forthcoming Nonaligned Conference Previewed CC 1
Reagan Letter to Gandhi CC 1
U.S. Pressure Seen CC 1
Foreign Ministers Meet [Mnatsakanov] CC 1
SRV Foreign Minister's Speech CC 2
Developing Countries' Unity of Purpose Noted [Ulyanovskiy in PRAVDA 16 Feb] CC 3
TASS Reports Continuation of CSCE Meeting CC 5
Commentary Assesses Difficulties Facing OPEC [Rachkov] CC 6
Western View of Socialist World Criticized [IZVESTIYA 1 Mar] CC 7
Socialist Countries Target of U.S. 'Crusade' [Matyash] CC 9
Socialism Key to Averting Ecological Disaster [Kobysh in LITERATURNYAYA GAZETA 2 Mar] CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Paper Assails U.S. 'Public Diplomacy' Program A 1
[Vlasov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Mar]
USIA Said To Be Helping Image of Governments A 3
[Fesunchenko]
CIA Role in U.S. Anti-Soviet 'Crusade' Disclosed A 4
[Kornilov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA]
Soviet Historian Yakovlev Book on CIA Reviewed A 5
Military Role of U.S. Energy Department Noted A 5
General Vessey Speaks on Strategic Nuclear Forces A 6
[Mikheyev]
Soviet Supreme Court Chairman on War Criminals A 6
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Mar]

SOUTH ASIA

Bomb Explosion in Kabul Kills Three; Others Injured D 1
Afghan Hockey Team Members Killed by 'Rebels' D 1
French Doctor Denies USSR Chemical Weapons Use D 1
Further on Press Conference D 2
[Shrizhalin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Mar]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Rekunkov Visit to SRV Reported, Protocol Signed E 1
[IZVESTIYA 27 Feb]
Suharto on Nonaligned Summit, PRC Ties E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Mar]

EASTERN EUROPE

Weekly Views USSR-Hungarian Economic Cooperation F 1
[Krokhotkin in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA 21 Feb]

WESTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Eve of West German Elections G 1
PRAVDA Report G 1
[Grigoryev, Yakhontov 4 Mar]
Moscow TV Report [Mnatsakanov] G 3
Moscow Radio Wrap-Up [Sakharov] G 4
Election 'Interference' Denied [Petrov] G 5
USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for Turkey G 6
Ankara Coverage [cross-reference] G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Academician Discusses Lebanon, Reagan Plan H 1
[Musayelyan in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Feb]
USSR 'Loyal to Its Commitments' to Syria H 5
Jimmy Carter Trip to Middle East Noted H 6
[Dunayev]
Soviet Deputy Stops Over at Cairo Airport [MENA] H 6

SUB-SAHARN AFRICA

U.S. Seen Behind Coup Plot Discovered in Ghana J 1
[Mnatsakanov]
U.S. Official's Visit to Zaire Discussed J 1
[Stepanov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Latin American Liberation Movements Discussed K 1
[Baryshev]
Bush Remark on Clergy, Central America Scored K 4
[Mnatsakanov]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Central Committee Resolutions Reported R 1
Housing Construction Resolution R 1
[PRAVDA 26 Feb]
Decision on Belorussian Theater R 3
Government Decisions on Fodder, Transport Cited R 5
[IZVESTIYA 17 Feb]
CPSU Central Committee Politburo Meets 3 March R 7
Recent Leader Appearances, Activities Reported R 7
Shitikov Address R 7
Romanov Attends Party Meeting R 7
Aleksandr Bovin Comments on Andropov Priorities R 8
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 27 Feb]
IZVESTIYA on Need for Conscientious Labor [27 Feb] R 12
Second Edition of Romanov Anthology Reviewed R 14
[PRAVDA 24 Feb]
Smuggling Problem Detailed; Officials Dismissed R 16
[Bazhenov in PRAVDA 19 Feb]
Raykoms Establish Agricultural Sections R 18
[PRAVDA 22 Feb]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

'Shchekino Method' Experiences Planning Problems S 1
[Tikhomirov]
Current Status of Gas Pipeline Construction Noted S 2
Correction to Moscow TV on Management, Labor S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

USSR Commission Heads Report on Agriculture T 1
Republic Leaders on Agricultural Tasks T 1
[Khusainov, Motoriko]
Briefs: Tashkent Tractor Factory Award T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

USSR Academy of Sciences Holds General Assembly	U 1
Session Devoted to Marx	U 1
1982 Achievements Stressed	U 1
Activities Summarized	U 2
Leaders Attend, Meeting Closes	U 2

U.S. INTERMEDIATE MISSILE SOLUTION CRITICIZED

LD032026 Moscow Domestic Te'evision Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Do you hear the cracking noises in the White House? It is the breaking up of the ice in which Reagan's position at the Geneva talks on the Euromissiles has been frozen. This is how an article published in the paper THE WASHINGTON POST begins. The headline reads: Let the President Pursue the Negotiations in Geneva. This refers once again to the intermediate solution which has been touted recently by the White House.

The gist of this solution is as follows. Reagan is said to have become convinced that his notorious zero option at the Geneva talks will not get anywhere. Neither his allies, writes THE WASHINGTON POST, nor his assistants, nor, as is now obvious, he himself, apparently think any longer that they can persuade the allies to support the zero option. And without the allies, he will not achieve anything. Therefore, the President is thinking about a new option, the intermediate solution, in accordance with which the Soviet Union would reduce its missiles, but the United States, on the contrary, would deploy them in Western Europe, but less of them. Thus the Soviet Union reduces, and America deploys. The intermediate solution, in the words of the West German politician Egon Bahr, is just an attempt to accustom the West Europeans to the thought of the inevitability of the deployment of the American nuclear missiles.

But the new Reagan option pursues another aim, namely, to help the Bonn Kohl government in the election struggle. After all, a lot is being said in Bonn too about the so-called intermediate solution. The current cracking noises in the White House are intended to show that there too, they are displaying flexibility, are taking account of the ideas of their Bonn allies, and are in agreement with them. But the main aim, of course, remains unchanged. This is to deploy the Pershings and Tomahawks in Western Europe in any event, and to turn Western Europe into a nuclear-missile hostage of the Pentagon.

BEGOV URGES USSR-U.S. 'PARTNERSHIP' ON SECURITY

LD032346 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Spartak Beglov commentary]

[Text] The protagonists of the so-called zero option are coming up with ever-new shibboleths in order to saddle Europeans with those missiles. Formerly their argument was that Western Europe, so to speak, was defenseless against Soviet missiles. And now the accent is on this: If Western Europe refuses American missiles the Atlantic alliance will come apart and the United States will distance itself from Western Europe. This way attempts are being made to force American nuclear weapons on West Europeans as well as on American monopoly to decide on what is good and what is bad for the security of the old world. Washington is playing fast and loose with the facts as it contends that the new missiles are a reply to the modernization of the Soviet nuclear arsenal.

But modernization has nothing to do with that. The Pentagon never raised the issue of modernization before the limited war doctrine. According to its authors, that war is meant for Europe and the missiles that the United States is out to deploy are to be the hardware to wage it. This is why Washington has invented the issue of Soviet missiles' modernization. It is both preposterous and ludicrous to claim that by its proposals to scrap intermediate-range missiles on the continent, the Soviet Union tries to put distance between the United States and Western Europe.

But the Soviet proposals rub the wrong way those quarters in Washington who would like to turn Western Europe into a battlefield, make it an American hostage and an easy target for a retaliatory nuclear strike while leaving the United States safe and sound. The director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, David Watt, wrote in London's THE TIMES on 25 February: The United States appears to be engaged in a struggle to reestablish its global predominance vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, a name which makes Western Europe more of a pawn either to be fought over or possibly in certain circumstances sacrificed for wider strategic goals.

The Soviet Union proposes to make a step toward a genuine disarmament while Washington concentrates it schemings on who to convince the allies about the need for the deployment of the missiles. The United States could render a much better service to the security of Western Europe if it found a political will for a partnership with the Soviet Union in the cause of final liberation of the continent from the nuclear weaponry. This is what our country offers.

U.S. ATTEMPTING 'TO SCARE' FRG ABOUT SOVIET THREAT

LD032126 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon has announced another test of the Pershing II missile capable of carrying powerful nuclear warheads over a distance of nearly 2,000 km. It is them that the United States plans to deploy in Western Europe at the end of the year, in addition to over 400 cruise missiles of still greater range. For a smokescreen American diplomats have been saying that the deployment of these missiles depends on whether there is progress at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. But the American military decided this problem long ago.

The Pentagon recently asked Congress for more appropriations to begin soon the mass production of medium-range nuclear missiles for Western Europe. Meanwhile, in Federal Germany, Britain and Italy, work has been going full blast to build the necessary bases.

The signs are that Washington is bent on upsetting the military parity. It has been rejecting out of hand everything that it thinks could hamper the missile plans. It accuses honest people active in the antiwar movement of shortsightedness and even treason and it has issued shrewd remarks to wavering NATO governments.

A big propaganda campaign has been mounted to scare West Germans with an imaginary Soviet military threat. But what really troubles them is the prospect of their country being turned into a launching pad for American missiles. The United States and NATO services are trying to influence the general elections in Federal Germany on Sunday and their actions amount to interference in that country's internal affairs.

At the Geneva talks the United States has not yet made any constructive proposal. As for its so-called zero option, it can only lead to zero results and even that it has been made at all looks like a public relations exercise. Basically, it is not a wish to agree with the Soviet Union that is behind Washington's move but an intention to deploy its first strike missiles in Western Europe at all costs.

This obvious thing can only escape the notice of people who don't want to see the real state of things. Acting as an onlooker, let alone a pusher of Reagan's zero option is tantamount to complicity in the dangerous plans of the American military.

The Soviet Union seeks no military advantage but if NATO plans are carried out it will find a fitting reply. Nobody will even succeed in breaking the existing balance in Europe. But when it is raised to a higher level of armaments it will only add a big new strain to the situation in Europe and the rest of the world.

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN FRG SEEN AS WORLDWIDE THREAT

DW032115 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] According to a DPA report, Diether Stolze, FRG Government spokesman in Bonn, charged the Soviet Union with violating the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and interfering in the FRG's internal affairs. The reason for his charges was the antiwar rallies of workers in the Soviet Union. Our comentator Vladimir Petrov writes:

Bonn's allergic reaction has a political as well as an ideological motive. First of all, the government coalition parties want to divert attention from the real and massive interference by Washington and NATO in the election campaign in the Federal Republic. It is known that this interference began when Reagan said that the United States would prefer a victory of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] as an absolute supporter of the deployment of new U.S. missiles on West German territory and was continued by Vice President Bush's tour of Europe as well as by a similar statement to this effect by NATO's Secretary General Luns at a press conference in the Netherlands.

However, this real interference has not been criticized but on the contrary was inspired by the CDU/CSU in the hope that this U.S. pressure would help them to win votes. This calculation obviously will not materialize. The West German voters today probably are no longer what they were at Adenauer's times. His nickname chancellor of the allies then was no obstacle for Adenauer's party to win the absolute majority. Now, however, that the West Germans on the basis of their own experience over a whole decade know that balanced relations of the FRG with the West as well as the East are possible and fruitful, such a name can turn out to be a stick with two ends. Is this not the reason why the Bonn representatives have begun talking about interference by Moscow, putting the blame on an innocent?

As I said earlier, there is another motive which is of an ideological nature. The patented democrats from the CDU/CSU consider interference in high politics by the average citizen as being absolutely intolerable. They do not want the missile issue and the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe to become the object of broad public discussion. It is not by chance that they are trying by all means to prevent an advance of the antiwar movement in the FRG and to thwart all its most important actions. It is not by chance that they have been trying to prevent the missile issue from being brought up in the election campaign.

Nonetheless, the issue of the deployment of new U.S. missiles on West German soil has become the crucial topic of the election campaign. The FRG people obviously have realized that peace in Europe and the existence of the FRG and possibly even of the entire European civilization depend on whether this issue will be really resolved.

As for the Soviet public and the Soviet antiwar movement, they are consistently supporting the ensuring of peace in Europe on the basis of a reduction of the level of military confrontation and preservation of the parity of forces at each stage of such reduction. They are supporting a Europe without missiles and nuclear bombs. This is what the workers in our country have discussed at their current antiwar rallies, drawing the attention of the common people in the FRG to their historic responsibility for such a solution which would prevent their country from ever becoming a starting point of a war again -- this time a nuclear war.

It is absolutely clear that these are not the FRG's internal affairs but affairs which very seriously and very directly concern the vital interests of all European countries and even mankind.

ARTICLE VIEWS U.S. ARMS TALKS STANCE, EUROMISSILES

PM021811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer S. Kondrashov": "Between the Hammer and the Anvil"]

[Text] A position between the hammer and the anvil is not among the most comfortable ones and does not promise a quiet life. The governments of West European countries in which it is proposed to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles know that for themselves. Now they have found themselves in exactly such a position.

The hammer is the antimissile movement among the broad public. It has acquired such a scope that, from the viewpoint of the domestic political consequences, the NATO "arms upgrading" decision has become for the countries affecting it [as published], in the definition of London's THE SUNDAY TIMES, like a "catastrophe." And the anvil? This is the position of official Washington at the Geneva Soviet-U.S. negotiations, the "zero option" with which President Reagan refuses to part. The longer the Americans persist in their intransigence, the fewer chances there are for agreement and the more chances there are for the Pershings and cruise missiles, which will begin to be delivered to Western Europe toward the end of the year, and the stronger the hammer-blows and the pressure from the West European public on the governments will be. The best example of this can be seen today in the FRG, which is in the tense circumstances of the last week of the election campaign.

Nevertheless, our simile requires clarification. A red-hot piece of metal is pliable under the hammer in the hands of the blacksmith. This cannot be said of the line followed by the governments in the countries for which the U.S. missiles are destined -- the FRG, the United Kingdom and Italy, or even the Netherlands and Belgium. Yes, to a certain -- mainly tactical -- extent their policy line submits to the hammer of anti-missile feelings. But if the soothing talk of "concern" is compared with deeds and foreign policy actions, it emerges that it is not the hammer which plays the decisive role, but the anvil -- the U.S. position adopted by the other NATO member-countries out of considerations of solidarity and customary obedience to the senior partner.

Let us recall the lessons of the recent West European tour by U.S. Vice President George Bush. Bush swept through all the NATO countries destined for the U.S. missiles, brandishing his chief's "zero option" everywhere, and simultaneously declared a readiness to listen to the allies' advice. The advice, if press reports are to be believed, took public feelings into account and was unambiguous: more flexibility and more constructiveness at the Geneva negotiations. The public was widely informed of this advice. And what happened then? Bush left with everything he had brought with him and in addition secured the West European leaders' official approval of the U.S. position. It is true that a rumor later emerged that, in view of the wishes for flexibility, he was going to recommend an "interim solution" to Reagan. This rumor was almost the shortest-lived of all rumors emerging daily from the Washington kitchen.

The U.S. allies were heard out, but not listened to. They could not, and did not even want to, make Washington change its mind and did not show sufficient independence in relations with the senior partner, although the fate of their countries is at issue. Not a very comforting fact, but it should not be forgotten, even when noting the growing pressure of antimissile feelings in Western Europe.

In his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions A.A. Gromyko drew attention to the regrettable duplicity and contradictions in the behavior of the official representatives of a number of NATO countries.

On the one hand, they declare their commitment to settling the issue at the negotiating table and lay stress on the part of the 1979 NATO decision which speaks of the possibility of agreement as an alternative to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. On the other hand, they express support for the U.S. "zero" -- meant for the Soviet Union -- which Washington uses to avoid an agreement. The real position of official circles contradicts the statements in favor of agreement.

How do they try to substantiate this stance?

Since the Soviet Union proposed leaving in Europe only as many medium-range missiles as France and the United Kingdom have and put forward the principle of an equal number of missiles and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons on both sides, an acute shortage of logical arguments has been observed in the United States and the West as a whole. People in Washington and also in Paris and London simply refuse (refuse -- and that is all) to take into account the French and British missiles, declaring them to be independent or national, as though this rendered them less lethal and as though they did not belong to the West's total nuclear potential. Official representatives of the ruling coalition in Bonn deliberately fail to see the French and British missiles and continue to harp on about a Soviet "monopoly" on nuclear arms of this category and about the fact that this nonexistent "monopoly" can be balanced only by U.S. missiles.

It transpires that logic has been set aside. Now they rely on some kind of "principle" without bothering about proof. In principle the West refuses to tolerate Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. In principle the West needs U.S. missiles on European territory. Why? At this point we encounter the central argument of the supporters of nuclear "arms upgrading," which, for want of logical support, is left hanging in the air. Because, it appears, the weapons are needed to prevent Western Europe's "breakaway" from the United States or, putting it the other way round, to ensure the strategic "interlocking" of West European defense with the United States.

Once again people in Bonn, once again the people in the ruling coalition of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union and the Free Democratic Party are going on more than anyone about the threat of a "breakaway," once again they are justifying automatic trailing in the wake of Reagan's policy. Here, for example, are the words of Chancellor Kohl: "The dual decision has been and remains the Western alliance's answer to the USSR's attempts to open the road to Europe's breakaway from the United States.... The consequence of this would be Europe's vulnerability to political blackmail, and at the same time our freedom would be under threat." Here are the words of Foreign Minister Genscher: "The Soviet Union's medium-range nuclear potential...gives rise to the possibility of Western Europe's breakaway from the United States. This would bring in its wake our country's breakaway from its neighbors -- France, Great Britain and the other allies. This is the beginning of the road to the abyss."

As you can see, Genscher has elaborated an entire new "domino theory" as applied to a "breakaway" which leads to the abyss. And in all such statements the U.S. missiles appear as key linking components, as fastenings without which the poor and unfortunate "Western alliance" will immediately fall apart at the seams under pressure (or more precisely "blackmail") from the Soviet Union.

In raising the issue to a matter of "principle," the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles become not just weapons systems, but first and foremost a vitally important military and strategic guarantee for Western Europe that America will not leave it in the lurch and abandon it to the mercy of fate, or rather of Moscow. Reagan and Bush describe the presence of 300,000 U.S. soldiers on the European Continent as a "living guarantee" of the strategic interconnection between the United States and Western Europe and of the U.S. determination to defend its NATO partners. But now the "living guarantee" is not enough; just as the approximately 1,000 medium-range nuclear weapons which the NATO countries have at their disposal in Europe are not enough; just as the colossal U.S. might in strategic nuclear weapons is not enough. All this, it appears, is no longer capable of preventing a "breakaway" unless a further 600 U.S. missiles are deployed on West European territory.

The concept of a "Breakaway" to disaster was first advanced by West European politicians. It is being further developed in a militarist fever on the other side of the Atlantic. It is being turned...the other way round. "You do not want our new missiles? Then we will 'break away' from you completely and forever. We will even take away the 'living guarantee'" Western Europe is being intimidated with a complete breakdown of the "Western Alliance." And quite successfully....

How is one to argue with a fantasy, rampaging and yet purposeful, fed from the inexhaustible spring with the familiar name of the "Soviet threat?" How can one stop flights of fancy in which Soviet tanks' helped by Soviet missiles are instantaneously moved to the banks of the Rhine, the Seine and even the Tiber? Yet we are talking about what is almost the main argument of the advocates of the U.S. missiles. It enjoys the widest currency in the most serious institutions in the West.

Of course, there is experience, there is history, there is even logic itself. They counteract imagination and fantasy. Logic, for example, has been called upon as a witness by leading Social Democratic Party of Germany official Egon Bahr. "If the presence of U.S. missiles is a condition of the link with the United States," he says, "then today we are cut off from the United States because there are no such missiles. This is an obvious absurdity."

It is an absurdity indeed: The FRG is not cut off from the United States.

U.S. commentator Tom Wicker refutes the "breakaway" concept by citing the historic experience of the last 20 years. Recalling that in 1963 the United States removed its Thor and Jupiter medium-range missiles from Western Europe, he writes: "Yet this did not result in any 'breaking of the connection.'" And he explains why: "...During most of this period the U.S. land and sea-based intercontinental missiles, in combination with the British and French nuclear facilities and the NATO aircraft with nuclear weapons on board, were regarded as a sufficient deterrent potential...."

In other words, parity in medium-range nuclear weapons remained in Europe -- and continues to remain.

In the event of implementation of the new Soviet proposals (not a single missile, not a single aircraft more in the USSR and in NATO) [as published] a total of over 1,300 medium-range nuclear weapons would be reduced in Europe. And both the number of launchers for Soviet medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and the total number of their warheads would be less than in 1976, in other words before the beginning of medium-range missile modernization by the Soviet Union.

It must be explained that this modernization caused talk about the danger of a "breakaway" in the West.

Those are the facts. But from the viewpoint of the present U.S. leaders they still contain the same essential and inexcusable flaw: They do not support the fantasies born out of overheated anti-Sovietism. If that is so, so much the worse for the facts. This is the attitude the U.S. leadership suggests to -- or imposes upon -- its allies.

The Reagan administration is intimidating Western Europe with a U.S. "breakaway" and "Soviet blackmail" as a result. In actual fact, what we have is U.S. rather than Soviet blackmail and the blackmailers have two targets at the same time -- the Soviet Union and Western Europe. Washington's cherished intentions are no secret. You only have to look at the map of Europe and consider that a Pershing II missile will take 6 minutes to reach vital centers in the Soviet Union from FRG territory. It is not an additional "link" in the defense of Western Europe that the Americans need, it is first-strike weapons close to the USSR's border. This is where the real threat of an extreme deterioration in the military-political situation in Europe lies.

Much has been presented in a distorted light. The test of loyalty and fidelity to which Washington is submitting its allies highlights their obedience and their readiness to accept the deployment of U.S. missiles, not the protection of their own interests and their duty and right to achieve a just agreement in Geneva.

"I think that the West European states have no right to play the role of onlookers, still less that of popularizers of the current U.S. position," A.A. Gromyko said in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent.

This role does not suit the West Europeans. Moreover, it is dangerous.

PRAVDA REPORT ON SOVIET MBFR PROPOSALS

PM251435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent B. Orekhov: "New Proposals Submitted"]

[Text] Vienna, 17 Feb -- V.V. Mikhaylov, leader of the USSR delegation, spoke today at the routine plenary session of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Journalists were told that, in developing the initiatives put forward in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration the Soviet delegation has, on behalf of the socialist countries taking part in the talks, submitted a package of specific proposals aimed at surmounting the deadlock and laying a practical foundation in the very near future for the process of reducing the level of military confrontation in central Europe.

These proposals envisage:

-- A fundamentally new and simple approach to reaching agreement, making it possible to agree on the reduction of NATO and Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe to equal collective ceilings of 900,000 men on each side, irrespective of how many troops they have now;

-- The implementation, as early as this year, as an initial practical step, of the mutual reduction of a certain proportion of their armed forces and armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States in central Europe on the basis of mutual example as an indicator of their intentions to embark on a reduction of the level of military confrontation;

-- The freezing, after the reduction, initially, of Soviet and U.S. troops on the basis of mutual example, of the levels of the armed forces and armaments of all direct participants in the talks, which would remain in effect until the reaching of agreement on larger-scale troop reductions by all direct participants in the talks.

The Soviet representative urged the Western delegations to display the necessary cooperation and to promote in a practical way the securing of positive results at the Vienna talks.

SENATE COMMITTEE DECISION ON ADELMAN REPORTED

PM011915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent T. Kolesnichenko under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "A Scandalous Episode"]

[Text] New York City, February [no day given] -- U.S. television rarely broadcasts even recorded extracts from the endless sessions -- the so-called "hearings" -- of the U.S. Senate committees. But a hearing held last Thursday was shown "live," as they say, from start to finish and was watched by millions of Americans.

The point is that one of the most scandalous episodes in the life of the present administration, an episode going far beyond the question actually under discussion and reflecting the crisis in U.S. foreign policy as a whole, was being enacted on Capitol Hill.

The essence of the matter is this: By a majority vote or, rather, a majority of one (nine votes to eight), the Senate Foreign Relations Committee turned down the candidacy of Kenneth Adelman, whom President Reagan had chosen to fill the post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Nothing special about that, you might think -- after all, Senate committees turn down lots of people. Adelman is not the first nor the last. But there is more to it than that. The terse announcement belies the dramatic circumstances.

To start with, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee comprises nine Republicans and eight Democrats. A year ago this would have allowed R. Reagan to get the nominee of his choice through with ease -- by at least one vote, if not more, since many so-called "conservative" Democrats unconditionally supported the President, especially on foreign policy actions. But now not only the Democrats (seven votes) but also two Republicans voted against, thus challenging their own party's leader. The challenge was made all the most ostentatious by the fact that the White House incumbent had publicly warned that he would "roast" senators who voted against Adelman's confirmation.

Thursday's hearing was, in fact, not the first but the third. Moreover, at the previous one the committee had voted, also by a majority, to defer the vote on the President's nominee, thus providing him, as Republican Senator Mathias put it, with "a rare opportunity in human experience to start afresh," that is, to choose someone else. But the President did not take the advice. And this was no accident.

What is involved here is not just Adelman, but the administration's very approach to such a vital current problem as talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms. "Starting afresh" would, for Reagan, have meant modifying his negative approach, starting real negotiations and displaying a sensible interest in achieving progress in curtailing the arms race. But this would mean jumping over his own shadow, something of which, for all his acting skills, he is incapable.

"You are not just the President's candidate, you are a symbol," one senator said, addressing Adelman at the last hearing. And so he is. At first E. Rostow -- a real "superhawk" -- was that "symbol." But he was a disappointment. The likes of Senator Helms and other pathological opponents of detente now regard Rostow as a virtual "liberal." Someone of a different stamp was required.

Where there was once a sign which read "no parking," a board reading "don't even think about parking here!" recently appeared in downtown New York. It seems that for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency the White House needs people who "don't even think" about real negotiations. This explains the emergence of Adelman, currently U.S. deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, as a candidate. This 36-year-old diplomat is reputedly an "expert on Africa." He knows nothing at all about the essence of the details of arms negotiations, displaying an astonishing degree of ignorance throughout the Senate hearings and failing to answer even the senators' most elementary questions. He was, after all, opposed to any negotiations in advance -- right off the bat, so to speak. In an interview with a NEW YORK DAILY NEWS correspondent back in 1981, he boldly stated that "arms control and disarmament talks are only useful for political purposes (that is, to appease and fool the public. -- T.K.) and in general are a sham." In other words, Adelman said what the Washington leaders think.

But this candor or, more accurately, gaffe has cost Adelman dear. Times change. The denizens of Capitol Hill can no longer support with impunity the "symbol" of an overtly negative and cynical attitude to disarmament talks. Given that the antiwar movement in the United States has become a real force, influencing even the outcome of elections, such a stance could cost some senators their seats. And who in the last analysis have got to think about responsibility to their country, which the present administration is edging toward a nuclear catastrophe? One way or another, Adelman was rejected, disregarding the President, who had linked his personal prestige with the confirmation of the unsuccessful candidate he backed.

The matter is now to go before the Senate. Only time will tell whether or not the White House will continue to press for Adelman's confirmation. In the Senate Reagan has, of course, more like-minded diehards who, as befits the, "don't even think" about real negotiations.

At the same time, however, they will have to openly support not just a "symbol" but a barefaced liar. Adelman said throughout that "he doesn't remember ever giving an interview to the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS."

Ken (Alett), the newspaper correspondent who interviewed Adelman personnally, was then called before the last hearing and presented the requisite evidence.

But this is a mere detail. This kind of thing often happens on Capitol Hill. The "little" lie by the young "superhawk" merely complements the monumental lie on which the administration's disarmament policy is founded. If further evidence were needed, all three hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would clearly corroborate it.

PLENARY MEETINGS OF INF DELEGATIONS HELD

2 March

PM021701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Geneva Talks"]

[Text] Geneva, 1 Mar -- A plenary session of the USSR and U.S. delegations at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe took place here today.

3 March

LD031212 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 3 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations have met here today in a plenary session of the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

HEADS OF START DELEGATIONS MEET 3 MAR

LD031216 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 3 TASS -- The heads of the Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms have met here today.

FORTHCOMING NONALIGNED CONFERENCE PREVIEWED

Reagan Letter to Gandhi

LD032154 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] The White House has published a letter from President Reagan to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi about India's role in the Movement of Nonalignment. As the UPI agency reports, diplomatic circles regard the message as an attempt to pressure India into leading this movement toward greater moderatism. The summit of nonaligned countries opens in Delhi next week and India becomes the chairman of the movement. The AP agency notes that the policy principles of nonaligned countries formulated at the previous forum in Havana do not suit the American Administration. Commenting on Reagan's letter to Mrs Gandhi, observers doubt that the American pressure will be a success. They are referring to Gandhi's recent statement in Parliament, when she said that India's vital interests are closely connected with the anti-imperialist policy of the Movement of Nonalignment.

U.S. Pressure Seen

LD032311 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Mar 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Vitaliy (Kudinov)]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries are meeting in Delhi. The agenda prepared by the ministers indicates the extent of the importance of the forthcoming summit in relation to the Arab struggle against Zionist Israel, which is backed by the U.S. imperialist quarters. The agenda includes assisting the Arab countries in their struggle to recover their occupied land and to guarantee the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. The great majority of the nonaligned condemned the aggressive and expansionist line of Zionist Israel and the U.S. support for it. No doubt the summit will strongly criticize Zionism and imperialism.

Therefore, U.S. President Reagan has embarked on a maneuver aimed at muting the voice of criticism by the nonaligned. This is the opinion of observers of the so-called Reagan's message to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India. What does President Reagan call for? He incidently admits that there are matters on which the attitudes of the U.S. and its allies differ completely from that of the nonaligned. He urged the movement to take a more moderate line.

The conclusion thus reached from this request is that Arab countries and other nonaligned should refrain from condemning Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and the U.S. political, economic and military assistance to Israel. Reagan's statement that should this moderation not appear there would be a state of confrontation between the nonaligned and the United States, constitutes pressure on the participants in the Delhi summit and a threat to them.

What can be said about this? It seems that the U.S. Administration fears that U.S. imperialism will be condemned, and therefore it resorts to the language of force and threats.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD031939 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] A conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries opened in New Delhi today.

For 2 days the participants are to discuss and work out an agenda for the seventh conference of heads of states and governments of the nonaligned countries.

In a speech of greetings, Narasimha Rao, the Indian foreign minister and chairman, stressed the importance of maintaining and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement. He expressed the conviction that the work of the forthcoming ministers' conference would pass in an atmosphere of accord and mutual understanding.

According to reports from news agencies, most of the countries taking part in the New Delhi conference expect the New Delhi meeting to be successful. In particular, broad agreement has been reached on such key questions as nuclear disarmament, the Near East crisis the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, Namibia, and the deadlock in the North-South talks. The most important question on the conference agenda will be disarmament, primarily nuclear.

On the question of the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, the participants in the New Delhi meeting call for holding a special conference next year under the auspices of the United Nations. But note that such a conference should have been held this year. However, this was prevented by the United States. The draft political declaration calls for the liquidation of the U.S. military base on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and the return of the island to its legitimate owner Mauritius. It is reported that unanimity has also been reached on the question of the independence of Namibia. Namibia, the Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said, is the last bastion of colonialism. It is the unanimous opinion of the Nonaligned Movement that this bastion should be destroyed.

SRV Foreign Minister's Speech

LD032210 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpt] New Delhi March 3 TASS -- Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, resolutely rejected the maneuvers of foreign ministers of Pakistan, Malaysia and Singapore who advocated that a representative of the discredited blood-thirsty Pol Pot regime be admitted to the 7th conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. Speaking at the afternoon meeting of the current conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries, he stressed that the attempts to revive the criminal Pol Pot clique had nothing in common with either the interests of the Kampuchean people or the interests of the Nonaligned Movement which was called upon to promote the struggle for peace, national independence and the establishment of a new international economic order. They came in line with the plans of imperialist powers and international reactionary forces who would like to steer the nonaligned forum away from the discussion of vital problems of the present day.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam said that the Vietnamese volunteer troops staying in Kampuchea at the request of its legitimate government were being gradually withdrawn from the country and would be withdrawn from there altogether as soon as there were no outside threat to the security of the Kampuchean people.

Today's meeting of the economic committee of the 7th conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries discussed a draft economic declaration prepared by India. Speaking at the meeting, Farouk Subbhan [TASS spelling] (Bangladesh), chairman of the "group-77" noted that all the efforts of the nonaligned countries to open talks with the industrially developed nations on the restructuring of international economic relations had come to nothing. He said that the responsibility for such a situation rested with Western countries, above all the United States.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' UNITY OF PURPOSE NOTED

WA011130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 83 p 4

["On a Common Platform": "Asian and African Peoples Are for Detente and Against the Arms Race" by Professor R. Ulyanovskiy]

[Text] Never before, not since World War II, has the international situation been so serious and raised so many fears for the future development of international relations as today. NATO's ruling circles, above all the U.S. Administration, have openly proclaimed a course toward attaining military superiority over the socialist countries and toward an unprecedented arms race. Highly placed American officials are publicly expounding dangerous concepts about the admissibility of a "limited" nuclear war, with the purpose of inuring the peoples to the idea of the permissibility of a nuclear war.

Never before has the public movement against the threat of a nuclear war and for disarmament and peace been so sweeping and so effective as it is now. A salient feature of the present stage in the antiwar movement is participation by the widest sections of the population, hundreds of millions of people, including people in Asia and Africa.

The peoples of Asia and Africa are becoming increasingly aware of the dire, destructive consequences of the arms race. First, by involving the Afro-Asian countries in its orbit, the arms race compels their governments to allocate growing sums of money for military ends and to divert considerable material, raw material, energy and intellectual resources from constructive tasks. Second, in conditions of a runaway arms race and mounting international tension, many developing countries are easily infected with maladies and sores of modern capitalism -- inflation, high cost of living, and other crisis phenomena; and the newly independent Asian and African countries can no longer vigorously resist the onslaught of the transnational corporations. Third and last, in an atmosphere of militarist frenzy, the imperialist circles cease to distinguish between what belongs to them and what belongs to others, and begin more flagrantly and more crudely to interfere in the internal affairs of the developing countries.

Over the past two or three decades, far-reaching changes have taken place in the world. The colonial system of imperialism in its classic form has been abolished. This relatively short period of history has seen the collapse of the nation-suppressing and enslaving system that has taken capitalism several centuries to create. More than 100 newly sovereign states have sprung up on the ruins of the former colonial empires. Today the world community numbers more than 160 independent countries; most of them have won their national independence as a result of the breakdown of the colonial system of imperialism.

In analyzing the causes of the accelerated world revolutionary processes, one cannot but see an organic link existing between national liberation struggles on three continents and the existence on our planet of the socialist system. On the one hand, the national liberation movement borrowed ideas and even specific forms and methods of struggle under the influence of transformations in the socialist countries. On the other, the liberation struggle waged by the peoples has the growing support and assistance of the socialist community of countries.

It can be stated today that the national liberation movement has entered a new period of development. Its characteristic feature is that more and more liberated countries link their path of development with peace, the security of their peoples, and social progress. Becoming central to that path are a resolute renunciation by the newly free countries of the present-day neocolonialist forms of dependence, as imposed on them by imperialism, and the choice of the policy of defending peace, of nonalignment, and of working for a new economic order.

At the same time, the developing countries are undergoing differentiation, which is explained by their differing levels of socioeconomic and cultural and historical development, by the specific alignment of class forces within them, by the dissimilar position of these countries in world economics, and by some other factors.

About 20 African and Asian socialist-oriented states march in the vanguard of the struggle against imperialism, the old and new forms of colonialism, for a fundamental rearrangement of society along progressive lines. Of course, distinctions exist among them as well, and not just in the length of following the chosen road, but also in some ideological questions, in social and economic structures and economic development levels, in specific forms and the degree of success in the transformations undertaken. At the same time they are united by the identity of their goals. As pointed out in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress, these similar main lines "include gradual elimination of the positions of imperialist monopoly, of the local big bourgeoisie and the feudal elements, and restriction of foreign capital. They include the securing by the people's state of commanding heights in the economy and transition to planned development of the productive forces, and encouragement of the cooperative movement in the countryside. They include enhancing the role of the working masses in social life and gradually reinforcing the state apparatus with national personnel faithful to the people. They include anti-imperialist foreign policy. Revolutionary parties expressing the interests of the broad mass of the working people are growing stronger there."

Many African and Asian states are trying to solve their problems on the basis of promoting capitalist relations. But even in this numerous group there are quite a few countries that are defending their national interests, their sovereignty, and often enter into a sharp confrontation with imperialism and, most important, the popular masses of these countries, their working people have not yet said their last word on the better road of development. And if they in one way or another express their wish, it can become an alternative to the bourgeois development path.

It is obvious that in spite of the diversity and unsimilarity of developing states, factors exist that unite and rally them, factors creating a common platform in the struggle for a better future. They primarily include anti-imperialism -- that is, the fight for peace, freedom and independence; a firm determination to end the remnants of political colonialism, economic discrimination and the disgraceful practice of racism and apartheid; and a passionate wish to be the full master in one's own house.

Back in the initial period of the postwar development of the national-liberation movement, the popular masses of former colonies and semicolonies learned at first hand that imperialism was an international force, that it was also necessary to meet the common enemy with a joint determined struggle, with the combined effort of all fighters for national and social liberation.

One of the practical forms of such unification of developing countries was the Nonaligned Movement, which has in its 20-year history grown into an influential factor of international life. The principle of peaceful coexistence, the realization of which is seen by member-countries as the main guarantee of their national revival and free development, has been the cornerstone of the Nonaligned Movement since its inception. The activity of nonaligned nations is invariably characterized by their understanding of the fact that imperialism is the chief enemy of the newly independent states.

The Nonaligned Movement regards the joint struggle with the socialist community of nations for peace and detente as an earnest of its further successes. A number of socialist states, as well as all the countries of socialist orientation directly participate in it, which helps consolidate the Nonaligned Movement on an anti-imperialist peace-loving basis.

Another important feature of the Nonaligned Movement is that it wages its struggle in coordination with the activity of such authoritative international organizations as the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization and others, which, having observer's status, take part in the Nonaligned Movement.

Proceeding from the principle of the indissoluble connection between political and economic independence, it is necessary always to take into account that the winning of national independence by the young states only marked the beginning of a further and more difficult struggle for economic equality. At the present stage of the anti-imperialist struggle, the problems of independent economic development become a major sphere of confrontation between the newly free countries and the imperialist powers. This objectively deepens the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples, adds new social, political and economic content to it.

To attain their economic aims, the young states, first of all those which consistently pursue the policy of nonalignment, strengthen their unity and expand cooperation among themselves. This idea is behind the program of restructuring international economic relations, which was advanced by the Group of 77 in Arusha, Tanzania, in 1979.

The strengthening of economic and trade relations of the developing countries with the states of the socialist community makes for the economic independence. The struggle for democratic restructuring of international economic relations has been mounting within the framework of the common struggle of all revolutionary forces of the present day against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, against all forms of foreign domination and oppression, for the economic, cultural and social emancipation of the emergent states.

The international democratic organizations, which unite millions of people in different countries, play an ever greater organizing and mobilizing role in the worldwide movement for ending the arms race and for disarmament. At the same time, new forces and organizations have emerged in the arena of active antiwar, antimissile public movements. Such organizations now number over 3,000. With all the diversity of their program ideas and character and forms of their activity, a considerable part of them actively struggles for preserving peace and for preventing a nuclear missile war.

The peoples of Asia and Africa have sizeable reserves which have to be put to use in the active antiwar movement. The matter concerns first of all imparting to the anti-war movement in the Afro-Asian countries the largest possible scale and wide public character, similar to those which this movement has acquired in Europe, the United States and Japan. Valuable experience in this sphere has been amassed by the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization and by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Association of Sri Lanka. Specifically, the work of these and some other organizations to mount an international campaign for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and to solve other pressing problems of the anti-war struggle is winning wide recognition.

TASS REPORTS CONTINUATION OF CSCE MEETING

LD011556 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Madrid March 1 TASS -- The meeting of representatives of participating states in the European conference on security and cooperation is continuing in the Spanish capital. Work is being conducted mainly within contact groups where separate sections of the concluding document are being edited and a speech is going on for wordings that would be acceptable to all the 35 participants in this international forum.

It has become known in the cirlces of journalists accreditted at the meeting that a certain drawing together of positions is taking shape on individual provisions of the draft concluding document. But a number of imporatnt issues the positions of delegations remain far apart. The delegations of several NATO countries are still not making the necessary realistic efforts that would clear the road to possible accords.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES DIFFICULTIES FACING OPEC

LD040005 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Commentary by Boris Rachkov, "well-known oil expert," entitled "What Has Happened to OPEC"]

[Text] Ten years ago OPEC was the first organization of the oil-producing developing countries to achieve a brilliant victory over neocolonialism. This victory was reflected in the attitude of the 13 member-countries, including 7 Arab countries, when they received in return for the extraction of their crude oil the biggest share of the net profit which the monopolies in North America and West Europe, and also their governments, had previously snatched. In 1974 OPEC members received more than $90 billion for their oil compared to $22 billion in 1973. In the last decade they received about $1.7 trillion, which is equivalent to the national wealth created by Federal Germany, France and Britain together -- the three big countries in West Europe. In the last decade the Arab countries received more than $1 trillion. Iran received more than $120 billion. Indeed no group of developing countries has received such huge sums from the exploitation of their natural resources.

Possibilities for embarking on wide progressive socioeconomic changes thus emerged in the OPEC countries, and, with their assistance, in other countries. Many such projects were implemented or are underway.

However, suddenly these developments have been exposed to danger. For some months now differences have been splitting OPEC. What has happened? It is worth mentioning that as OPEC countries have moved further away from the previous poverty line, with some even reaching the level of the richest in the world, their anti-neocolonialist solidarity has become weaker and been replaced by old and new disputes that are being escalated by the imperialist monopolies, banks and governments.

Among the old disputes, the biggest damaging factor was the attempts by some OPEC members with the biggest oil reserves to speed up the export of their oil, to harm the shares of other members in oil exports. Some royalist regimes in the Arab Gulf won the fruit of this unfriendly race. The unfriendly role of those members came to light when they placed the lion's share of their growing oil revenues from oil in banks, companies and real estate in the United States, West Europe and Japan. In fact, those regimes have helped imperialism to recover the fruits of the difficult victory achieved by OPEC countries, a matter that has created tension inside this organization that is almost capable of destroying it. It is worth mentioning the insistence of OPEC countries who have opened the eyes of the conservatives to their unfriendly role.

It is also worth pointing to the increasing political awareness of the conservatives. In recent months the conservatives have reduced their output in solidarity with the needy members of the organization as a measure of influencing the United States, because the United States considers the protection of Israel, its principal strategic partner in the Middle East, to be more suitable for it despite the fact that it receives billions of dollars from Arab oil. Among the new disputes in OPEC is the conflict between Iraq and Iran, which has taken on a tragic nature and poses the biggest danger to OPEC. It is known that Iraq and Iran are among the founders of OPEC, and that until recently they were strugglers for the common cause of OPEC against imperialism. Suffice it to say that more than 100,000 have been killed on both sides, and this is more than the losses of all the forces of national liberation in the wars against imperialism during dozens of years. Naturally, this conflict weakens the alliances of the oil producers in the confrontation with the bestial imperialist ghoul.

The neocolonialists keep watching OPEC's tragedies, which for 2 years have been heralding the collapse of the developing countries' economic alliance. Indeed there has recently been a sharp decline in OPEC's role (?in supplying the world with oil) and in the price of oil. As a result of this, OPEC's aid to the less rich and less developed countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America is being cut. Yet OPEC remains a huge anticolonialist force despite the assurances by Western propaganda that disputes are tearing OPEC apart. It is worth mentioning that OPEC, even in the circumstances of declining oil prices, can organize the retreat of its members with the minimum level of losses while further strengthening them as a whole.

WESTERN VIEW OF SOCIALIST WORLD CRITICIZED

PM011727 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Mighty Force of the Community"]

[Text] In the psychological war unleashed by Washington against the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the main gamble is on debunking our ideals and achievements -- all that the reactionaries call "world communism." The medieval crusader fanatics converted the "unbelievers" to the "true faith" with fire and the sword. The present-day obscurantists would be glad to follow their precursors' example. But they can't do it! And times have changed.

That is why the hirelings of ideological subversion centers are operating in a far more sophisticated way, not shrinking from "cloak and dagger" methods. Instead of explaining to 20 million Americans why there are no jobs for them and none foreseen, they start up a canard about alleged forced labor by prisoners on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pas pipeline. The peoples' movement for disarmament and against the nuclear threat, which is gathering tremendous strength, is declared to be "Kremlin intrigues," although it is clear to any sensible person that it is much wiser to heed the voice of the supporters of peace. In the endless attacks on us, monstrous lies are found alongside alarming irresponsibility.

This whole propaganda mismash is seasoned with sanctimoniousness and hypocrisy, well mixed with glaring ignorance and excessive imperial ambitions. The task entrusted to us Americans, the White House declared without batting an eyelid, is to rouse the conscience of all mankind.... And now Reagan has declared this year to be the "year of the Bible." Even journalist James Reston, who has seen it all before, cannot stand this, and ironically answers the President, in the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with some Biblical teaching: Do not try to do what is beyond your powers, and do not strive for things which are beyond your reach.

Good advice. But it will hardly be heeded. And Washington will try again and again to do what is beyond its powers and strive for what is beyond its reach. To be precise, it will try to stop the course of history.

But history, as is well known, is irreversible. Whether our ideological opponents like it or not, the world socialist system has become a decisive factor for mankind's social progress. The October Revolution marked the start of a new era. It radically changed the sociopolitical face of the world and led to impressive achievements and historic gains by the working class and the people's masses. The creative, constructive might of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory was clearly manifested in the living practice of millions of working people building a new society and merged with that practice.

There are no well-trodden, smooth paths in the revolutionary transformation of the world, there are no ready prescriptions and formulas suitable for all occasions in life.

Each country, using the general laws of socialism as a basis, approaches socialism by its own specific historical path. The new system, overcoming internal difficulties, is being formed in an atmosphere of class confrontation between the two systems and cruel pressure from imperialism. All this makes progress more difficult and affects the rate of progress. But we are talking about real socialism, not a simplified or idealized, politically naive idea of socialism. The future belongs to real socialism, since real socialism is the constantly renewed creativity of many peoples. It alone can resolve the most complex questions of social life.

Such socialism is infinitely far removed from socialism as depicted in the crooked mirror of bourgeois propaganda. Real socialism is essentially alien to speculative schemes and stereotypes. The fullest impression of real socialism is provided by the diverse, not always identical experience of the fraternal socialist countries. That experience is our invaluable common asset.

The beginning of the year was marked by the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding, it unanimously adopted a Political Declaration. In the present alarming international situation, the world was relieved to learn of the new peace-loving, humane proposals of the socialist community aimed at defending the working people's vital interests, and once again felt the community's cohesive, indestructible strength, which is capable of resisting any aggressive plans on imperialism's part.

The assessments and conclusions contained in the Prague Political Declaration are a true alloy of the fraternal countries' views and opinions and their historical experience. The countries of our community attach tremendous significance to coordinating their foreign policy activity. This activity is called upon to help ensure that the fraternal countries help each other to safeguard their national interests in the international arena and strengthen their prestige. At the same time our joint actions strengthen the influence of the entire system of socialism on the course of world events.

The process of rapprochement between the socialist community states in all spheres of life continues to develop. But this process does not, of course, erase the specific national features and historical peculiarities of the fraternal countries. The attempts of socialism's enemies to represent our community as a conglomerate of impersonal components lacking spirituality or originality are in vain. There is nothing further from the truth than this depressing picture. The wealth of ways and means of establishing the socialist way of life is manifested precisely in the diversity of forms of society's life and economic organization.

This wealth of ways and means is also apparent in socialist economic integration, which is forming an increasingly lasting, organic part of the community's life and determines the fraternal countries' economic policy. The deepening and improvement of this integration on the basis of CEMA's long-term targeted programs help to resolve problems which are very acute and important for many states, including such problems as energy and raw materials supplies or the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology. This is only natural, since integration reliably serves the cause of each country's socioeconomic progress and helps increase the might of the whole world socialist system.

The fraternal countries, making use of the advantages of the socialist division of labor and skillfully, extensively pooling their efforts, knowledge, resources and experience, obtain new opportunities for progress. Of course, this is no simple matter. Life constantly poses new problems. What was acceptable yesterday will not do today. And we must constantly think of tomorrow. And tomorrow insistently demands improved forms of organization of economic life offering the opportunity to bring more actively and fully into play the colossal reserves which exist in the socialist national economy.

Socialism is the conscious historical creativity of millions. It is a large, harmonious family of fraternal peoples building a new life. "Combining the ideological, political, economic, scientific and technical potentials of the fraternal countries," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, "augments the strength of real socialism and enables it to develop dynamically, successfully oppose the aggressive policy of imperialism and hegemonism and actively influence the course of world events."

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TARGET OF U.S. 'CRUSADE'

LD030520 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The aggressive, hegemonist course in international relations, and an open and cynical apology of militarism have become organic components of the U.S. ruling circles foreign policy. Not being overly particular about the choice of means and propaganda ploys, the present Washington administration has embarked on a "crusade" against the states of the socialist community as well as the young independent states. The new "crusaders" operating under the banner of anti-communism and of the reactionary ideology of "pax Americana" are actually playing into the hands of U.S. monopolies which strive for world domination. A graphic example of this is the imperial, great-power position of the USA on the problem of the exploitation of the world oceans resources which by the middle of the eighties will account for 40-50 per cent of the entire production of petroleum.

In striving for an unobstructed access to the mineral resources of the seabed for the U.S. monopolies, the USA continues its head-on attack on the comprehensive law of the sea convention which received the votes of the representatives of 130 countries, i.e. those of an absolute majority of the world community of nations. Israel, in its ungrateful role of "policeman" on behalf of the U.S. strategic interests in the oil-rich region of the Middle East, has sided with Washington.

According to a report by the American newspaper JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL, the Reagan administration is preparing a whole series of tough measures designed to undermine the international Law of the Sea Convention signed in Montego Bay (Jamaica) last December. Among other things, Washington has worked out a draft declaration extending the U.S. rights to a 200-mile-wide coastal zone, with no regard for the international code or the interests of countries, mainly the developing ones.

The fresh round of the "psychological warfare" unleashed by the United States, aims at undermining the international authority which is to supervise the extraction of mineral resources from the world ocean floor. Behind Washington's attempts to sabotage the convention, to destroy the contractual and legal basis for peaceful uses of the world ocean and its resources in the interests of all countries and peoples, there are the same big U.S. monopolies which want for themselves the "right" of uncontrolled exploitation of the seabed. Such U.S. companies as "U.S. Steel", "Kennecot", and "Lockheed", closely linked with the military-industrial complex, have already invested about 200 million dollars into developing deep-sea drilling technology. Official Washington is zealously defending their interests. Thus, adviser to the U.S. President Edwin Meese made it plain recently that Washington will not tolerate any attempts by the international community to regulate the USA's access to strategic minerals to areas beyond the U.S. national jurisdiction.

This is only one of the many manifestations of the imperial ambitions on the part of the USA, which are evident in the U.S. approach to global international problems. It is not difficult to see that this example fits in well within the framework of the Reagan administration's policy of provoking international tensions and whipping up the arms race.

Washington's position vis-a-vis the Law of the Sea Convention has brought criticism from many countries. Despite the U.S. attempts to undermine the convention, an overwhelming majority of the world's nations wishes to see its basic provisions implemented, and condemns as illegal any actions aimed at using the world ocean and its resources in circumvention and violation of the principled agreements laid down in the new convention. The notorious policy "from the positions of strength", wielding the "big stick", ignoring the interests and aspirations of other countries, as the USA is trying to do, cannot bring any success in our day.

SOCIALISM KEY TO AVERTING ECOLOGICAL DISASTER

PM021243 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Mar 83 p 9

["Observer's Opinion" by Vitaliy Kobysh: "Our Blue Planet"]

[Text] Even before Yuriy Gagarin became the first person from earth to view our beautiful blue planet as an onlooker, as it were, discovering that it is not as big as all that, it was known that sooner or later Detroit smog would fall as a poisonous precipitation in the Antarctic. A report came in recently confirming yet again both how close everything on our earth is and how vulnerable it is.

The Canadian-U.S. talks which have been continuing for over 2 years now on measures to combat the so-called "acid rains" have ended in failure. Under pressure from the White House, the U.S. scientists taking part in the talks refused to agree to the Canadian specialists' proposal to establish a limit on the discharge into the air of sulfur, which falls to the ground with atmospheric precipitation and pollutes it. The Canadians' proposal boiled down to ensuring that the discharge of sulfur should not exceed 20 kg per hectare per year. It was established that half the sulfur falling with the rain on Canadian territory ("acid rain") is discharged into the atmosphere by U.S. enterprises. They will thus continue to poison the land of the neighboring country.

That's no joke. But that is just a part, a small proportion of the tragic things happening to our planet, whether you take the earth itself or its waters or atmosphere.

It is with the earth that feeds us that we begin our distressing but necessary itemization of the disasters which are taking place. Every year 50,000-70,000 square km of fertile land are put out of agricultural circulation in the world (the total area of agricultural land is 14 million square km). In the past few decades about 9 million square km of arable land and pasture have been transformed into desert. Forests -- the suppliers of oxygen -- are being destroyed at the rate of 20 hectares a minute. The quantity of oxygen in the atmosphere is falling by 10-12 billion tons a year as a result. On the other hand, the content of carbon dioxide has increased 10-12 percent by comparison with the middle of the last century, for instance.

Now about water. When you live in New York and other U.S. cities, and not only U.S. cities, you become accustomed to buying pure water in the supermarket, paying a substantial price for it. Everything is simple: money for a commodity. Yet water and air, like human sympathy or smiles on the faces of a passerby or neighbor, should not, cannot be a commodity. If they are a commodity, then everything mankind has achieved with his technical revolution is not only not worth a penny but is simply pointless. But let us return to water. It is no news to anyone that many rivers, lakes and seas are turning into sewage collectors and the world's oceans are being polluted with oil, radioactive waste and toxic chemicals. In the past decade the annual volume of sewage in the world was over 450 cubic km. About 6,000 cubic km of fresh water was expended to dispose of it, which is approximately 40 percent of all world resources from the rivers' annual flow.

That is how matters stand, explaining to a considerable degree why people in various countries and on different continents have been complaining of not feeling well increasingly frequently in recent years. To call things by their name, mankind, irrespective of all other threats, including the most terrible and immediate -- the nuclear threat -- finds itself on the verge of an ecological catastrophe. There is not the slightest exaggeration in that assertion.

But what is the point of all this distressing talk, the realistically minded reader will say, you still can't change anything? It is true that in the lifetime of our own and, I fear many future generations, it will scarcely be possible to ameliorate, for instance, the composition of the atmosphere, which has formed over billions of years. The problem is that, like water and the earth, the atmosphere could deteriorate even further, that even without a nuclear apocalypse planet earth will become unfit for habitation. Mark Twain is credited with saying that everybody complains about the weather but no one does anything to put it right. The time has come when people not only should but, if they want to survive, absolutely must set about "putting the weather right."

No one can do anything on their own here, this can only be undertaken jointly, by all countries and peoples, with an understanding of the fact that the threat looms equally over all. Together much can be done even in our generation's lifetime. "In the late 20th century mankind has been acutely faced with global problems of a socioeconomic, demographic and ecological nature. The present level of development of scientifc and technical production forces in the world ensures the necessary material and intellectual resources to embark on the practical solution of these imposing problems," the Prague Political Declaration says.

Where to begin? With what pollutes the environment most of all, entailing the greatest dangers -- the halting of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. It is by this that the Soviet land was guided in announcing its renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons. The Warsaw Pact states proceeded from the same premise in proposing to the NATO states that they conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

That is the path to man's salvation. It is paved by socialism. And this path will be taken, because life is ineradicable.

PAPER ASSAILS U.S. 'PUBLIC DIPLOMACY' PROGRAM

PM040923 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

["International Review" by Albert Vlasov: "Behind the Advertising"]

[Text] The imperialist arms race policy is always accompanied by the shameless ideological indoctrination of the population and the buildup of the arsenal of psychological instruments. Today these two phenomena of the same order, as it were, complement each other.

Official Washington promises that any moment now, literally tomorrow, "public diplomacy" and a "program of democracy" will begin which will open up "new horizons." It has been announced that a special planning group has been created including the U.S. secretary of state, the defense secretary, the USIA director and the administrator of the Agency for International Development under the leadership of the President's national security aide. Four commissions for international information, policy, radio broadcasting and social matters are being formed. Congress is being asked for $65 million. This is the ninth time in the past 25 years that the activity of the USIA and the VOA radio station which belongs to it has been reorganized. That is the outward, organizational aspect of the matter.

What is the gist of the matter?

An answer leads us to R. Reagan's speech in the British Parliament on 8 July 1982. An irony of history. In March 1946 W. Churchill delivered a speech in Fulton in support of U.S. "world might" and called for the defense of the principles of "freedom" with the aid of the atom bomb. The iron curtain of cold war descended on the peoples of the world. The U.S. President, in the British Parliament this time, proclaimed "the greatness of U.S. freedoms" and, relying on the strength of nuclear weapons, ventured to begin a "crusade" against the socialist and developing countries and even against his own allies.

You might think that events so spiritually akin were not separated by a 36-year period of peoples' struggle for peace and independence, a period which doomed to failure the initiators of various anticommunist doctrines for "rolling back" and "containing" communism and attempts to impose on the peoples, by force or by promises of economic aid, the United States' standards of life and political structure. It is said that history does not repeat itself. But anticommunist rhetoric and the mania for achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union are evidently leading to the consignment of the not so remote past to oblivion.

The aim -- to declare any part of the world where events are not developing along the lines of the "American dream" to be a zone of "U.S. national interests" -- predetermines the methods of attaining it -- the production on a growing scale of slanderous reports about the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving countries.

The actions of the present U.S. Administration confirm yet again the conclusion of the Political Consultative Committee's Political Declaration that "anticommunism has always been a component of the offensive against the people's democratic freedoms and rights and of the policy of aggression and war."

Let us recall that the new President entered the White House to the alarming beat of war drums. He alleged that the United States had lost its military might and that the cloud of the "Soviet military threat" loomed over the United States. From television screens and newspapers U.S. military experts and Sovietology "specialists" called for the U.S. "window of vulnerability" to be closed as soon as possible and for the Army to be equipped with new types of nuclear weapons.

This policy had a boomerang effect. It generated grave concern and protest from many millions of people. Not only in the United States but also in the West European countries a powerful antimissile movement erupted.

In the struggle against the antimissile movement and in the propaganda of Reagan's so-called zero option aimed at the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament it is possible to discern Washington's desire to view problems of peace in the dangerous light of a trial of strength, fraught with the danger of a nuclear confrontation. The slander campaign about the alleged "Soviet threat" which pervades the entire content of "public diplomacy" performs the role of deliberately inciting military hysteria.

The stoking of fears and the ideas of confrontation is achieved by a whole system of misinformation. It includes the falsification of facts, the passing over in silence or distortion of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the inculcation of hostile feelings and distorted ideas that it is possible to achieve "U.S. national goals" with impunity by force of arms.

Other steps are also being taken to quash the wave of dissatisfaction. In a talk with editors and correspondents of southeastern states' radio companies, the President said: "It is impossible to justify the fact that information organs are daily reporting on people who have lost their work or have been dismissed. However tragic it may be, insisting all the time on this and on individual people's individual problems instead of drawing a balanced picture of the true state of affairs is lacking in verisimilitude."

But what does have verisimilitude?

Speaking on the 40th anniversary of VOA, Reagan recalled how, as a young radio sports commentator, he embellished his reports on baseball matches, incorporating details which were the fruit of his imagination.

To sum up the statements by many influential representatives of the U.S. Administration, it may be noted that they are trying to prove what cannot be proved: That the increase in military expenditure is not leading to a curtailment of social programs, but is almost a boon to ordinary Americans and that the millions of unemployed are a short-term matter. Nor is an answer given to the question why private owners are growing richer in the United States while the state is plunging deeper and deeper into debt, why over 30 million Americans live below the official poverty line and why the question of racial discrimination has not been resolved.

It is not out of the question that the division of U.S. society will also be explained in terms of the actions of "America's external enemies." That has happened already in U.S. history. That's certainly a way out. Especially since a subcommittee on "security and terrorism" has been created in the Senate. It has already conducted an "investigation" into "infiltration of U.S. press and private organizations by Soviet agents." Is that not evidence of the invoking of the spirit of Senator MacCarthy who, in the fifties, created a climate of ideological terror in U.S. society? While Americans are arguing over whether the subcommittee on security and terrorism will be able to follow in McCarthy's footsteps, the U.S. Administration in its "public diplomacy," on the pretext of defending "democracy," is trying to appropriate the right to interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

This is not the first time that the ruling circles have resorted to such methods. In the fifties they conducted a "truth" campaign, in the sixties a "great society" campaign and in the late seventies, at the time of the U.S. bicentennial, a "horizons of freedom" campaign.

However, the truth was sacrificed to the cold war, there was no "great society" and the "horizons of freedom" were marred by the Watergate scandal and the defeat of aggression against Vietnam. Each of these campaigns was aimed at foisting an idealized idea of the United States on other countries.

Today the U.S. electoral system and political structure are again being presented as the criterion of democracy. Those countries whose sociopolitical systems do not fall within the framework laid down by Washington are declared to be unfree. But no one has given the United States the right to make this classification. It is filled with overt antidemocratism and disregard for people's fate. In line with this the United States refrains from denouncing Israel's complicity in the murders of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps. According to U.S. logic a "democratic system" exists in Israel. The same holds true of Chile.

One more criterion of "democracy" is free enterprise and private ownership. The principle whereby everyone can satisfy their thirst for profit at other's expense is made out to be a sign of "democracy."

Those are the basic principles. On their basis the U.S. Administration intends to build its ties with parties, trade unions, private companies, universities, newspapers and journals and local organs of power in those countries which are selected as a target for the United States' unsolicited and unlawful patronage. One further condition is being set. "Public diplomacy" acts as an important addition to the United States' expansionist economic and military policy.

Detailing "public diplomacy" to journalists, Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger alleged that the CIA would have no part in the projected programs. But quite recently the director of the USIA which is assigned a most active part in "public diplomacy" admitted that the agency would cooperate in its activity with the State Department, the Defense Department and the CIA. And indeed the actual goals which other organizations are setting the USIA -- the selection of "key figures," the "preparation of the theory and practice of democracy," "resistance to undemocratic forces" and the implemention of "liaison between the political strategic and information services" cannot manage without CIA interference. Whatever advertizing is used as a cover, they are imbued with the U.S. ruling circles' imperial ambitions. The "new horizons" boiled down to one thing -- attempts to impose U.S. political, economic and ideological ways as compulsory on other countries' peoples. A dangerous path is being chosen -- one built on absurd facts divorced from the realities of the present-day world. Now that the peoples are coming to the fore of the historical state, this approach is doomed to failure.

USIA SAID TO BE HELPING IMAGE OF GOVERNMENTS

LD012348 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2005 GMT 1 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunchenko]

[Text] Famous American journalist Jack Anderson imparted an interesting piece of news in his latest article published in THE WASHINGTON POST. He writes about the USIA, the U.S. Information Agency. The USIA is a sort of American ministry of propaganda, whose main task has always been self-promotion, boundless praise for America and the American way of life in other countries. Now, Jack Anderson writes, the USIA has also started getting involved in another matter, that is in helping certain governments and regimes that are friendly to Washington to create for themselves a good image [imidzh], and to stimulate good relations toward these regimes abroad, including in the United States itself.

How will this come about? It is very simple: Americans from USIA intend periodically to hold special training seminars for government officials from certain allied states in order to teach them, so to speak, good manners in the sphere of diplomacy, in the sphere of international relations. So who has proved worthy of the honor of being the first to be invited to these seminars? Only a limited circle of the most loyal, most reliable friends of America. First, of course, a representative of the Salvadoran regime. It was even given an increased quota, owing, evidently, to Washington's special sympathies. Then Chile was invited, officials from Guatemala, and diplomats and government advisers from several other Latin American countries and Near East countries; and one could not do without guests from Haiti, that mongrel dictatorial regime headed by the not unknown Duvalier.

Here I believe it is pertinent to recall the good old Russian proverb that says that you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. We have an example of that staring us, as they say, in the face. Some years ago one of the diligent pupils of Mr (Mackenzie), who is now heading these USIA courses, was the Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. He, as Jack Anderson modestly noted, despite all (Mackenzie's) efforts was still unable to solve the problems connected with his unfavorable impression with the public. Truth will out. Let us recall how Somoza ended up, and let us see how things go with the new nurslings of the USIA, the officials of Pinochet, Duvalier, the Salvadoran murderers and the Guatemalan generals.

CIA ROLE IN U.S. ANTI-SOVIET 'CRUSADE' DISCLOSED

LD021227 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2325 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar (TASS) -- Washington gives an exceptionally important role to the U.S. "intelligence community," and to the CIA first and foremost, in the anti-communist "crusade" to which Reagan summoned people in June 1982 in London, Yuriy Kornilov writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Although the CIA budget is kept secret, according to the estimate of the main accounting office of the United States, it totaled more than $16 billion in the mid-seventies.

It is precisely the CIA, along with the White House and the State Department, which formulates and determines the basic directions of the activity of the USIA, the main mouthpiece of U.S. foreign policy propaganda (for a staff of 8,000 people the annual budget is more than $640 million).

F. (Taubman), a well-known U.S. journalist, notes that one of the main methods for kindling psychological war is the preparation deep within the CIA and other U.S. special services of all sorts of anti-Soviet "reports," which are immediately used by the White House, the State Department and of course by the bourgeois press.

Often what is in evidence is not simply interaction but straightforward organized merging of intelligence and propaganda, Kornilov notes. The most well-known example is the brigandly activity of the radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe (staff numbers 1,600 people and the budget exceeds $100 million per year). Another example is the network of subversive anti-Cuban radio stations set up in 1981 on U.S. territory and in several countries in Central and Latin America (their budget is $3.5 million), which for 17 or 18 hours a day pour torrents of slander on Cuba.

The author recalls that the CIA has "within its sphere of influence" more than 800 newspapers and other publications, press services and news agencies. This figure continues to grow annually, for the masters of ideological provocations are actively invading the propaganda sphere, striving to get their hands on more and more mass media, both American and foreign. As was noted back in 1977 by the U.S. journal ROLLING STONE, more than 400 U.S. journalists from the leading organs of the U.S. mass media carried out secret tasks for the CIA over the preceding 25 years.

SOVIET HISTORIAN YAKOVLEV BOOK ON CIA REVIEWED

LD012143 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House has published the third revised and augmented edition of the book "The CIA Against the USSR." [video shows book cover and several pages] Prominent Soviet historian Professor Yakovlev tells in it of the subversive work of the CIA against the Soviet Union. First and foremost the CIA is the most important and the sharpest instrument of the U.S. ruling elite for remolding the world on the U.S. model and planting regimes in it that are to Washington's liking. The book focuses attention on the sphere of ideology. In this work documents showing the history of the CIA since its creation in 1957 and the place of this organization in the system of state bodies in the United States are used for the first time. The book is saturated with facts which are not known by many readers.

MILITARY ROLE OF U.S. ENERGY DEPARTMENT NOTED

LD022226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 2 Mar (TASS) -- In the face of the American public's growing dissatisfaction with the unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military expenditure, the Reagan administration is allocating an ever-greater share of its appropriations for the arms race to "concealed" items in the Department of Energy's budget. In close cooperation with the Pentagon, this "civilian department is implementing major programs for the creation of new types of nuclear weapons. As D. Hodel, secretary of energy, stated at a session of one of the subcommittees of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, he considers his department's obligations in the military field to be "the most important of all."

Military appropriations, the secretary said, are a major item in the department's overall budget. During the next fiscal year these appropriations will amount to $6.8 billion, as opposed to $5.7 billion in the current fiscal year. The department's entire budget in 1984 will amount to $8.9 billion.

D. Hodel noted that his department is taking an active part with the Pentagon in "modernizing" U.S. strategic and tactical armed forces and creating medium-range nuclear missile devices for the NATO bloc. As is known, under the "modernization" signboard Washington has started to implement a 5-year program for "rearming America," which will cost $1.6 trillion according to official figures and $2.4 trillion in the opinion of private experts. In this connection the secretary stressed the growing importance of the Department of Energy for the U.S. "national military position." He stated his departments intention to "energetically continue" research on new types of nuclear arms. Work on producing the barbaric neutron weapons is known to be one of its most important programs.

As is apparent from D. Hodel's speeches, it is planned to make the Department of Energy an appendage of the Pentagon to an even greater degree. He stressed that in future "even bigger responsibilities" in the military sphere will rest upon this department.

GENERAL VESSEY SPEAKS ON STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCES

LD012033 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 28 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The United States is engaged in massive military preparations to prepare and unleash armed conflicts in various areas of the globe. This conclusion can be drawn from the speech made by General Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the session of the economic club in Chicago. He said: Our strategy relies on the forward-based troops in East Asia and Europe, on mighty naval forces to control maritime routes, on the central reserve of land, naval and air forces, and on the systems of command and intelligence. The general pointed particularly to the strategic nuclear forces by declaring that their modernization, carried out by the Reagan administration, is a priority task.

The Pentagon general is regarding the FRG territory as the main bridgehead in the event of a military conflict or, as they put it, a crisis situation. Using mendacious arguments regarding a threat from the East, the Pentagon is stepping up the construction of Air Force bases, depots for ammunition and military equipment, missile positions and barracks on the FRG territory without any consideration to the interests of the population of the FRG.

In accordance with the agreement signed between the United States and the FRG, the U.S. command is setting up enormous reserves of armaments and material and technical facilities on FRG territory in order to equip additional divisions.

According to Pentagon plans, up to 150,000 U.S. servicemen would be transferred to West Europe over 2 weeks in the event of a crisis. Exercises connected with the transfer of troops from the United States to Europe are being carried out annually within the framework of the Reforger Exercises.

SOVIET SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN ON WAR CRIMINALS

PM011251 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 March 1983 First Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Four Decades After the Nuremberg Trial" a 1,800-word article by L. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, entitled "Let Justice Be Done." It was written in response to a request from TASS political observer B. Chekhonin to L. Smirnov, who was assistant chief prosecutor for the USSR at the Nuremberg trial, to comment on the sheltering of Nazi war criminals by the U.S. authorities. After dealing with the historical aspect of the Nuremberg trial and the pledges given by the United States both there and at Yalta and Potsdam to pursue war criminals and return them for trial to the places where they committed their crimes, the article goes on to detail, in particular, the cases of four former Soviet citizens wanted for war crimes on Soviet territory, who have found refuge in the United States. The writer claims that "the U.S. special services make active use of Nazi criminals in the ideological war and other kinds of subversive actions against the Soviet Union" and ends by calling for war criminals to be punished without delay.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN KABUL KILLS THREE; OTHERS INJURED

LD041006 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Kabul March 4 TASS -- Bomb blasts rocked the city in the morning when people were hurrying to places of their work. The explosion of a bomb planted by bandits in one of districts of the capital claimed a toll of three human lives, including two small children. Another bomb planted at a bus stop injured ten employees.

An explosion caused a heavy damage to the building of a bank branch and to several shopping dukans, [as received] and several buses were broken.

The BAKHTAR news agency points out that the criminal actions of bandits, who hypocritically style themselves as "fighters for the purity of Islam", have finally debunked them in the eyes of the Afghan people. The new barbarous action of the counterrevolutionaries is an evidence that the imperialist masters of the bandits continue to urge them on to the bloodiest atrocities with regard to civilian population with a view to interfering with the triumphant march of the April Revolution.

AFGHAN HOCKEY TEAM MEMBERS KILLED BY 'REBELS'

TA022054 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The national and democratic revolution of 1978 transformed the life of Afghan toilers in a fundamental manner. On the basis of the demands of the broad masses of the people in the country, positive revolutionary changes are opening the way for a happy society, a society in which mankind's physical development will assume a high priority.

Experts from socialist countries help the young Afghan athletes. The names of Soviet trainers enjoy great respect in Afghanistan. The athletic gains of the young Afghan Republic have caused the satisfaction of friends and the hatred of its enemies. The counterrevolution does not want the children of former farmers to learn sports, and it is for this reason that they set fire to sports buildings and deal brutally with those who (?serve) the government of the toilers in an honorary way. The executioner rebels with great cruelty recently in Baghlan Province executed all athletes of the national hockey team who were returning from the Soviet Union. Many of the world's sports federations expressed indignation at this criminal act and demanded a heavy penalty for the killers.

FRENCH DOCTOR DENIES USSR CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

LD021933 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Kabul March 2 TASS -- A press conference of French Doctor Philippe Jean-Marie Augaillard was held here today. He presented new information about the subversive activity of the imperialist special services and counter-revolutionary forces against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

According to Augaillard's testimonies he had been recruited in Paris by the organization operating under the name of "International Medical Aid," AMI, which is connected with the bandit grouping "the revolutionary Islamic movement of Afghanistan." The organization recruits specialists to render assistance to the Afghan counter-revolution in staging acts of terrorism and sabotage on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

After a temporary stay in Pakistan, where Augaillard met with the leadership of bandit units that had got entrenched in that country he was illegally brought into the Afghan Province of Lowgar and joined one of the gangs operating there. He gave medical aid to wounded bandits and also collected information of economic and political nature on the assignement of the so-called bureau of information of Afghanistan.

Augaillard said that persons sent into Afghanistan along the lines of the "International Medical Aid" also collect information on the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the Afghan organization which had the headquarters in Paris. He assumed that these organizations refer the information collected to the intelligence services of NATO countries, specifically the USA.

Touching upon the assertions of the U.S. Department of State and the Western press that governmental forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan used chemical weapons in the Loghar Province, Augaillard said categorically that these reports are lies. "In that period I was staying in Loghar and I declare that chemical weapons and toxic agents were not used in that province," he said. "I never met patients with the signs of the effect of chemical agents. Moreover, before I had been sent into Afghanistan, the leadership of the AMI instructed me to confirm the use of chemical weapons but I never came across anything like that."

"When I was prepared to go to Afghanistan," the French doctor said, "I knew little of the country. I was being convinced that the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan oppress people, persecute Muslims."

"But I got convinced on the spot that this is not so. The Afghan people surely is living through great difficulties, many people are poor, uneducated, there is lack of medical aid in the provinces. But it is the bandits who interfere with the activity of peoples power to liquidate these shortcomings.

"I am certain now that it is necessary to put an end to the interference of imperialist states in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to liquidate counter-revolutionary camps on the territory of Pakistan. I repent that I got entangled with anti-Afghan organizations and violated laws of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

A former member of one of the counter-revolutionary gangs that operated in the area of Herat (Mirhamza) spoke at the press conference to confirm that bandits are armed, among other things, with grenades with toxic gas meant for the poisoning the sources of drinking water. He said that an American instructor who had been training bandits said that other counter-revolutionary units also have toxic agents at their disposal.

Further on Press Conference

PM031559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 Second Edition p 3

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Shrizhalin dispatch: "Slander Exposed"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Mar -- By all accounts, some people in the West follow the rule that you should smear others if you want to look clean yourself. The whole world knows the facts about U.S. imperialism's chemical warfare against the Vietnamese people. The evidence of the crimes is irrefutable. But being guided by the above role, Washington has decided to switch the international public's attention to...the Soviet Union. That is why the myth of the use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops was born.

The stream of lies and slander has been given an official character. Thus, last November U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz presented a report to the U.S. Congress and the United Nations which cites "facts" allegedly proving indisputably that Soviet troops have been using chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

For all their "indisputability," these "facts" did not stand up to scrutiny. The most prestigious commissions, working on UN instructions, failed to verify them. Instead other evidence was produced. Evidence that chemical weapons had not been used against counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. This time it was cited at a DRA Foreign Ministry press conference. It was presented by someone whom it would be odd, to say the least, to suspect of harboring sympathy for the Soviet Union and the DRA.

French Doctor Augaillard entered the DRA "through the back door" -- via Pakistan -- and was captured during the routing of a counterrevolutionary gang in Lowgar Province. He was recruited in 1982 by the International Medical Aid (AMI) organization and was sent to Afghanistan. As Augaillard has stated, AMI is connected with the "revolutionary Islamic movement of Afghanistan" bandit grouping and other Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations. On their orders it recruits specialists to provide assistance to bandits conducting sabotage and terrorist activity against the DRA's legitimate government. According to Augaillard's evidence, AMI "doctors" gather information about the country's political, economic and military situation. Augaillard was also set the task of gathering evidence of the use of chemical weapons against counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan.

Augaillard answered in the negative to questions which essentially amounted to the same thing: Had he witnessed the use of toxic agents or heard of it. He termed false the allegations by the U.S. State Department and the Western press that chemical weapons were used against insurgents in Afghanistan's Lowgar Province three times last September. Nor had he found traces of the effects of chemical weapons on the bodies of those to whom he had given medical aid. Since Augaillard had been given special instructions regarding this, he questioned insurgents and local inhabitants. They all denied the use of chemical weapons.

(?Mirkamza), former ringleader of a gang operating in Herat Province, answered journalists' questions after the French doctor. The bandit spoke with cynical nonchalance of the murder of party activists and teachers.

I shall quote word for word what (?Mirkamza) said: "Our group united with another operating in Shindand. The leader of the combined group was (?Khadzhi Saydudzhan) of the Jami' at-e Eslami." After the unification we received weapons from Pakistan and Iran. In addition to conventional guns (automatic guns and machineguns) we received chemical weapons, too. (?Khadzhi Saydudzhan) himself brought them. A foreign instructor who spoke Dari well came to give us training. I believe he was an American."

(?Mirkamza) described in detail what these weapons looked like and how they were taught to use them.

"As the instructor said," (?Mirkamza) continued, "It was a powerful agent designed to poison air and water. Before using it you had to put on gas masks which we were also given."

After evidence such as that one can see increasingly clearly the aims being pursued by the Washington administration in fanning the myth of the use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

REKUNKOV VISIT TO SRV REPORTED, PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM021309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Feb -- Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Council of State, has received USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov, who is on a visit to Vietnam at the head of a Soviet delegation of Prosecutor's Office personnel.

During the conversation the great importance of the cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam in all fields, including strengthening legality and maintaining law and order, was emphasized. V.N. Chaplin, USSR ambassador to the SRV, took part in the conversation.

In the course of the visit A.M. Rekunkov held talks with Tran Le, chairman of the People's Supreme Procuratorate, as a result of which a protocol on cooperation between the two countries' procuracy organs was signed.

SUHARTO ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT, PRC TIES

PM040827 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "President's Speech"]

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Mar -- A session of the people's Consultative Assembly -- Indonesia's supreme organ of state power -- has opened here. On the agenda are the elaboration of the state course for the coming years and the election of the president and vice president.

In his speech at the session, President Suharto noted the need for the developing countries to struggle for a new, juster economic order in the world and the important role which the Nonaligned Movement can and must play. In this connection, he stressed particular significance is attached to the forthcoming meeting of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Delhi.

Dwelling on relations with China, he stressed that Indonesia is not yet ready to unfreeze diplomatic relations with that country. "I believe," he noted, "that the time has not yet come to normalize diplomatic relations with the PRC."

WEEKLY VIEWS USSR-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM031353 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 8, Signed to Press 21 Feb 83 p 19

[Article by A. Krokhotkin, secretary of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation: "USSR -- Hungary: A Reliable Foundation"]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic occurred on 18 February. This treaty has created the most favorable conditions for the development of large-scale and multifaceted economic and other business relations between our fraternal countries. Quite a full assessment of the dynamics and scope of these relations can be made, for example, from the fact that in the current 5-year plan the Soviet-Hungarian commodity turnover will increase by half as much again in comparison with the previous 5-year plan and its total in 1981-85 will surpass R36 billion.

As the comprehensive program is implemented, the cooperation between the USSR and Hungary and among the other CEMA countries is becoming increasingly fleshed out by relations of a production, scientific and technical character.

This applies, for example, to such spheres of cooperation as electric power, including atomic power, the chemical industry, machine building and others. It is well known that the Vinnitsa-Albertirsa power transmission line rated at 750 kilovolts and highly significant for a number of European CEMA countries, was commissioned recently. At present Hungary is participating in the construction of the Khmelnitskaya AES on the USSR's territory. All this will make it possible to increase electric power supply from the Soviet Union to Hungary in 1983 to 8 billion kilowatt-hours and in 1985 to 10.5 billion kilowatt-hours when the Khmelnitskaya AES will come into operation. The USSR is assisting Hungary in the construction of the Paks nuclear power station, the first one in that country.

It is well known that Hungary has considerable reserves of bauxite. Nevertheless, it was unable on its own to develop a large-scale aluminum industry because of the lack of cost-effective power resources which are needed for the production of aluminum. The solution of this problem, and at accelerated rates at that, became possible on the basis of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance. In accordance with agreements between the USSR and Hungary, Soviet enterprises process 330,000 tons of alumina each year and the entire yield of aluminum is returned in full to Hungary. As payment the USSR receives from Hungary goods needed for its national economy. Since the validity of this agreement expires in 1985, the appropriate organs of the two countries are examining the question of expanding and extending this cooperation.

Joint cooperation is being successfully implemented in the production and processing of olefins and their byproducts. The two sides have come to an understanding on developing cooperation in this sphere for the period up to the year 2000.

Good relations are developing between the two countries in the fields of agriculture and food industry. For example, in accordance with the agreements concluded, Hungary -- having a steady market for fruit, vegetables and wines up to 1990 and taking advantage of favorable climatic conditions -- has expanded their production and each year delivers substantial quantities of them to the USSR.

A vivid example of the mutual advantageousness of progressive forms of cooperation is provided by the production complex for city and intercity buses, which has been set up in Hungary. Thanks to the large Soviet orders for buses and thanks to cooperation with the USSR in the production of certain of their components, fraternal Hungary now has the opportunity to radically reorganize the technical basis of its bus industry, introduce modern techniques for their production and create Europe's largest complex for the production of buses -- and at competitive prices. Also highly significant for both sides is Hungary's participation in the production of automobiles at the Volga auto plant, organized in the USSR under the terms of production sharing.

There are many other examples of mutually advantageous cooperation in the sphere of production.

During the last few years both sides have given much attention to the introduction of new forms of cooperation and especially in the spheres of specialization and coproduction and the joint construction of industrial projects. Were one to examine the agreements being currently signed in these spheres, one would notice that they are markedly different from the agreements signed in the seventies. First of all they are now, as a rule, of a comprehensive character, encompassing the whole cycle from development through to the marketing of finished products. The term of many agreements extends to over 5 years, a fact that lays good foundations for steady cooperation on a long-term basis.

It is well known that throughout the entire postwar period, the Soviet Union has rendered to Hungary technical assistance in the construction and reconstruction of various national economic projects. During the previous period some 104 projects were built or reconstruction of a number of Soviet enterprises. To give an example, we are completing with Hungary's assistance the construction of two pedigree poultry rearing plants each with a capacity of 400,000 pedigree chickens each and two poultry factories with an annual capacity of 10.6 million broilers each. Negotiators are in progress for Hungary's participation in the construction of yet another such poultry factory, hog unit for 54,000 head annually and a mixed-feed plant attached to that unit. Agreement has also been reached in principle of Hungary's participation in the reconstruction and modernization of several other Soviet enterprises.

The gains scored by our countries in the spheres of economic, scientific and technical cooperation are indisputable. Nevertheless, the level we have reached is still not fully in line with the possibilities inherent in the planned system of national economic management and does not fully satisfy the requirements of the two countries. In connection with this, an important role will be played by the long-term program and the 19 sectoral subprograms, signed on its basis, for the development of specialization and coproduction up to 1990.

The measures envisaged by the long-term program and the sectorial subprograms lay sound foundation for the further development of Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific and technical relations. Both sides are presently engaged in active work on their implementation.

"The Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people," reads the greetings message sent by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, "will continue to do everything for the unwavering strengthening of the fraternal alliance, inviolable friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, peoples and states."

REPORTAGE ON EVE OF WEST GERMAN ELECTIONS

PRAVDA Report

PM041213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Report by special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev and Yu. Yakhontov: "FRG: Election Eve"]

[Text] Bonn, 3 Mar -- Bundestag elections will be held in the FRG on Sunday 6 March. At every step West German citizens encounter placards bearing the smiling faces of candidates for the federal chancellorship and candidate deputies. The Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) promises "work, peace and a future." The Social Democrats maintain that their policy accords with national interests and guarantees peace in conditions of continuing detente. It is the opposition between these two major West German political forces which chiefly determines the character of the relatively brief but tough election campaign, and now it is nearly over. The last election meetings have been held in the country's big auditoriums and in market places in small towns. Political leaders have once again appeared on television urging voters to choose their party and no other.

This is the 10th parliamentary election in the history of the West German state. But there is no "jubilee" flavor to it. It differs from most previous elections in that it is being held early. And this fact reflects the difficult times the FRG is experiencing at the moment -- heightened domestic political instability and the protracted economic crisis. The struggle over the plans to deploy the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons on West German soil has made a mark on all aspects of the domestic political situation.

By virtue of its importance and acuteness this question has come automatically to the forefront of the election campaign. "Fear of a nuclear war is deep-seated. The alternatives, war or peace, armament or disarmament, if approached seriously, are the most difficult problems, unemployment and social security included. In fact, nuclear war would make all these worries superfluous," is the conclusion of the weekly DIE ZEIT.

It is well known that Washington is counting a great deal on the FRG in its military political strategy. It hopes to turn the country into its chief nuclear missile bridgehead. If Bonn refuses to deploy Pershings and cruise missiles, the fear in Washington is that the whole venture, whose ultimate aim is to smash the strategic balance in Europe in favor of the United States, will fair. Statements by representatives of the Washington administration and NATO published by the local press, make no secret of the fact that Washington views these elections primarily from the angle of implementing arms-upgrading plans and do not conceal their sympathy for West German parties which support this plan. And we know which parties they are. The magazine DER SPIEGEL points directly to the "coalition parties" -- the CDU/CSU and the Free Democratic Party (FDP).

In their election speeches and statements the leaders of these parties do all they can to emphasize that they support peace, that they want the Geneva talks to succeed. "But, at the same time," the paper UNSERE ZEIT observes, "all this actually serves to safeguard peace encounters opposition among the CDU/CSU leadership. It rejects the idea of a treaty renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons; it is against a treaty renouncing the use of force between East and West; it unconditionally supports the Reagan administration's frivolous 'zero option' at the Geneva talks; in other words, it supports a position which aims not at the achievement of accords but at the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in the FRG. Similarly, it rejects out of hand the Swedish Government's proposals on setting up in Europe a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons."

Generally speaking, the platform of unconditional support for the "zero option" and undeviating pursuit of Washington's egotistical and peace-endangering line has a rocky foundation.

The CDU/CSU leaders themselves realize this. For that reason in the election confrontation with their opponents they are resorting not so much to arguments, which are clearly wanting, as to the tactics of abuse and mudslinging. In particular, they accuse the Social Democrats of deviating from the previous government's line on the "missile issue" and of virtually becoming the "hand of Moscow." This is not a new method, it has been used before.

As for the position of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) on this issue, for all its inconsistency and contradictoriness, the West German press has noted many realistic elements in it. The CDU reacted very violently to an announcement published in many West German papers: "Elect Kohl and you automatically get the missiles." The SPD opposes this "automatic" deployment of missiles, calling for every effort to be made to render it superfluous by achieving concrete results at the Geneva talks. This party accepts the need to include the British and French capabilities when calculating nuclear forces. At the same time the Social Democrats' failure to clearly renounce "arms-upgrading" lessens their chances, some West German observers believe, among part of the electorate.

The second burning issue in the election struggle is the economic situation. The crisis has seriously shaken what was once a relatively "prosperous" country in the capitalist world. For three years its economy has been declining and real gross national product fell by nearly 1 percent last year. On the eve of the elections the ruling parties are promising a quick escape from the crisis if only they remain in power. But the real picture is not so rosy. Economic institutions are refraining from optimistic forecasts. A representative of the association of West German Chambers of Trade and Industry stated the other day that the economic situation is characterized by "an unusually low workload at enterprises, a continuing fall in the number of employed people and increased dangers stemming from the world economic situation."

Unemployment is a most acute problem. Never before in the FRG's history has it assumed such catastrophic dimensions. And H. Kohl's government has been unable to do anything about it. In the 5 months of his government unemployment has increased by 700,000. It has now reached the 2.5-million mark. The economists' forecasts are disquieting. Unless emergency steps are taken unemployment will rise to 3-4 million in the foreseeable future.

The ruling coalition parties say that the Social Democrats are responsible for the rising unemployment. The CDU/CSU promise to rectify the situation and find a way out "in conjunction with the unemployed"; meanwhile they are working to grant holders of financial and industrial capital tax and other privileges. The hope is that the latter will respond with capital investments and create new jobs.

Only the German Communist Party (DKP) offers a genuine alternative in the interests of the working people. Its election slogan is "Jobs Instead of Missiles!" The DKP is demanding a sharp reduction in arms expenditure. It has formulated a realistic plan for creating new jobs and is demanding the appropriation of DM50 billion to expand housing construction, improve energy supplies, protect the environment and other measures. As DKP Chairman H. Mies noted, those who caused the crisis and the concerns, that is, big capital, must pay for it. In the pursuit of profit they have stashed away in safes and transferred abroad in one year alone over DM100 billion instead of investing it in the national economy. The DKP wants an FRG free from capitalist crises and the omnipotence of the big monopolies, an antimonopoly democratic republic and the opening up of the road to socialism. The DKP is the only political organization in the FRG which, despite all the difficulties caused by the propaganda and actions of rightwing forces, is resolutely, consistently and persistently struggling against the Pentagon and NATO missile plans, upholding the cause of peace.

The "Greens" are participating in a Federal election for the first time. The party opposes the deployment of the missiles, but its approach to domestic problems, in particular the struggle against unemployment, is rather vague.

One cannot predict the outcome of the voting on 6 March, of course. According to the latest polls, the CDU/CSU, SPD, FDP and the "Greens" can expect seats in the Bundestag. But one finds many figures which often contradict one another. In particular, no one can guarantee that the last two parties will succeed. Each has the task of gaining the requisite 5 percent of the vote to get its candidates into parliament.

Will the present ruling coalition manage to hold on to power? Or will the Social Democrats return to the helm? Or will another combination of political forces emerge? All these questions will be answered by the forthcoming elections in which 43.4 million people have the right to vote. It's up to them.

Moscow TV Report

LD040058 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1938 GMT 3 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Let us look at how matters stand in West Germany where parliamentary elections are to be held on Sunday, 6 March. Much has already been written about this in our press and we have not left this theme unattended in our roundups. I would like to dwell on just one circumstance. It also is directly concerned with bourgeois morals and the methods of bourgeois parties in the struggle against their political opponents.

It is not that the activists of bourgeois parties and primarily the CDU/CSU parties, parties of big capital, have been speaking in the language of draymen, heaping on each other epithets which go beyond the bounds of honesty and decency. What is more important is that these people, and this again refers in the first instance to the leaders of the CDU/CSU, have unleashed downright psychological terror against the electors, trying at any price to dumbfound them, to confuse them, disorient them and deprive them of their will, to deprive the electors of the ability to judge independently.

They want to make people believe that if the CDU/CSU does not remain in power, if the FRG chancellor is not Helmut Kohl but someone else, then West Germany and together with it, virtually the whole of Europe will be faced with catastrophe, the end of the world, war. It would be a terrible catastrophe if, as a result of the elections someone should come to power in West Germany who would not agree to the deployment in his country of these missiles -- that is the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. This was stated by Ronald Reagan. On the Rhine, people were for some reason not scandalized by the unceremonious interference in the course of the preelection struggle on the part of the leader of a foreign state. On the contrary, in the Rhine people listened very carefully to the signal from across the ocean. From the stage of election meetings and assemblies, from television screens, radio receivers and newspaper pages, the electors were inundated by new floods of hysterical appeals, disinformation, false rumors, coarse insinuations about Vogel, the SDP [Social Democratic Party] candidate for chancellor, and other leaders of that party.

Well, the stakes are very high. The West German reaction, the bosses of the military-industrial monopolies and their servants in the current government with a sort of sick hysteria are trying to cling on to power and to prevent the terrible catastrophe which the U.S. President warned against.

The majority of the West German population is opposed to the U.S. missiles and that means they might vote against the CDU/CSU which comes out strongly in every way for these missiles. But day and night it is hammered into peoples heads that such an outcome would lead to the most dire consequences, perhaps even to war. For if the Americans are not allowed to deploy their missiles on the territory of West Germany that would mean inviting America to leave West Germany altogether; A decoupling, as it has now become fashionable to say, would take place between the United States and the FRG.

And this, the CDU soothsayers continue in their attempts to frighten people, would lead to the inevitable disintegration of the whole of NATO, to total chaos in Europe, and then the road to the Rhine would be open for Soviet tanks. Just look how terrible it would be if the CDU does not remain in power. And this crude and primitive nonsense is repeated from the campaign stands every hour and every minute. It is not difficult to imagine that some people will be caught by this nonsense.

And here is something else. No matter how important the nuclear missile question is, the West German electors are concerned about a large number of other urgent questions, such as, for example, economic disorder in the country, the wave of bankruptcies, unemployment. Of course, responsibility for all of this is laid on the former governmental coalition, that is, on the same Social Democrats. And naturally, the CDU men declare themselves to be the ones to rescue people from these misfortunes.

Of late the following canard has been put into circulation: If as a result of the elections a red-green coalition comes to power in Bonn -- that is a coalition between the Social Democrats and the Greens Party -- then a flight of capital from the FRG would begin. In other words, capitalists would begin to invest their money not in West Germany itself, but abroad. And this would lead to a further run-down in production in the Federal Republic and to a further increase in unemployment. Representatives of many banks and industrial monopolies have refuted this canard. But what does this matter, The canard continues to circulate, people are frightened and this is the main thing.

I have cited only two examples, but there are many more like it. Encouraged from across the ocean, certain circles in the FRG tirelessly whip up in the country an atmosphere of ferment, uncertainty, and fear in the hope that in precisely such an atmosphere it will be easier for them to remain in power and curb the strugglers for peace and the opponents of nuclear-missile adventures.

In one of his latest speeches, CSU Chairman and Bavarian Prime Minister Strauss stated directly that the population of the FRG, I quote, must be psychologically prepared for the deployment of U.S. Missiles. This is the sort of psychological processing of the West German population which is now being carried out during the election campaign.

Moscow Radio Wrap-Up

DW012147 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Peace and Missiles in the CDU/CSU's Policy"]

[Text] It is a fact that Chancellor Kohl uses every opportunity to state that he attaches great importance to peace. Wherever the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] leadership rallies its followers at election meetings, Kohl restates his large interest in peace. At a recent CDU election campaign rally in Bremen, Kohl told an audience of almost 8,000 people that the 6 March Bundestag elections would be fateful as they were decisive for many crucial problems. He stressed in particular that what was at stake was ensuring peace. However, whenever Chancellor Kohl talks about his love of peace he forgets -- maybe out of his great love of peace -- to inform his audience at least about some of the efforts of the CDU/CSU and FDP Government undertakes for preserving and guaranteeing peace.

This makes us wonder whether Bonn does or doesn't do anything for ensuring peace. On the same day when Chancellor Kohl told his audience at the CDU rally in Bremen that was at stake was ensuring peace, Bonn's representative at the international disarmament commission in Geneva, Ambassador Wegener, stressed before the body of 40 states that the Federal Government did not consider a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe to be sensible. Thus Kohl's government and the governing parties in Bonn disregard the desire of broad segments of the FRG people who demand the removal of U.S. chemical weapons from the Federal Republic.

Ambassador Wegener said at the same time that his government also did not consider the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe to be sensible. Thus Wegener endorsed Chancellor Kohl's negative response to relevant Soviet initiatives, to Sweden's recent initiative and to more far-reaching proposals of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

The Kohl-Genscher government rejects a nuclear-free zone as well as a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe on the grounds that a limited geographical disengagement of the nuclear arsenals in Europe did not improve stability, and a zone free of chemical weapons allegedly undermined efforts for a world-wide ban on chemical weapons. Both arguments are wrong. It is a fact that the Federal Republic has deployed some 6,000 nuclear weapons, meaning most of NATO's nuclear weapons, on its territory. The more nuclear weapons are accumulated in the FRG, the more insecurity was and is created for the country. This is proved in particular by the fact that politicians in Bonn talk about the lack of security time and again. Nonetheless, they want more and more weapons, and by this increase in weapons they also increase insecurity. The same applies to the accumulation of U.S. chemical weapons on the Rhine. It is clear, therefore, that a zone free of chemical weapons and a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe will create more security for the FRG and all of Europe and will considerably reduce if not totally abolish the danger of war.

If Chancellor Helmut Kohl is so much interested in peace, as he says, then we wonder why Bonn rejects such zones in Europe. If the Kohl government considers the proposed zones as being too small, then we ask the question: what prevents this government from submitting its own proposals? If the chancellor is so much concerned about the security of the Federal Republic, then we also ask: Why does his cabinet reject the Soviet proposal on removing the medium-range as well as theater nuclear weapons from Europe?

If the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are as aggressive and the FRG and NATO as peaceloving as the Kohl government describes them, the NATO countries, including the Federal Republic, would derive a very large advantage in terms of security from the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union. Logically, official Bonn cannot pretend fear of the Soviet Union and at the same time reject all arms reduction and disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. You can't dance at two weddings at the same time. All this makes us wonder why the Kohl government needs new U.S. medium-range missiles which according to Bundeswehr chief Woerner will be deployed in the FRG by the fall of this year.

Election 'Interference' Denied

DW022142 Moscow in German to Germany 1800 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] At a press conference in Bonn FRG Government spokesman Sudhoff charged the Soviet mass media with interfering in the country's election campaign. Sudhoff in particular attacked Moscow Radio which, he said, must be blamed for dealing more and more often with such FRG domestic policy themes as unemployment, above all youth unemployment, housing-rent increases and old-age pensions. Vladimir Petrov comments.

To tell the truth, I was amazed at Mr Sudhoff's statement, naturally not because he attacked the Soviet mass media and in particular Moscow Radio. I don't think this is surprising. We know very well what people in the FRG don't like our broadcasts. At one time they were assailed by Strauss and Kiesinger and now by Mr Sudhoff, the official spokesman of the same political forces.

Much rather, something else matters -- the way Mr Sudhoff formulates his charges and the way he views interference in a country's internal affairs. Usually the attempt to impose a way of life on another country's people which is rejected by them is considered to be an interference in the internal affairs. We must say in this connection that the reactionary press in the Federal Republic, primarily the Cologne station DEUTSCHE WELLE, every day and even every hour interferes in our country's internal affairs.

They simply have made such factual interference their program and their sumbol of faith.

In full agreement with the principles of Mr Strauss, who at one time said that the year 2000 should not be allowed to become the 83rd year of the October Socialist Revolution in our country, these propaganda media denounce our socialist way of life and in an extremely loathsome way defame our people, our state and its representatives. However, when we broach the subject, people in Bonn usually shrug their shoulders regretfully, telling us that nothing can be done about it because of the freedom of the press.

We however, view the freedom of the press differently, we do not insist on the freedom to interfere in other countries' affairs, lecture other peoples and impose our way of life on them. We hold the view that every people has the right to shape its life at its discretion and to elect its power organs without foreign interference and external pressure. We do not violate these principles at all by discussing such topics as unemployment, housing-rent increases or old-age pensions in the FRG. But we do hold the view that people must have a job, a home and a pension in accordance with the national living standard. Do the FRG people disagree by any chance, or does Mr Sudhoff or the circle he represents hold a different view? Then they should say so frankly and honestly.

All of the European press writes about the disastrous growth of unemployment in the FRG, especially among the youth; about the new government resolutions which give even more room to speculations on the housing market as well as on the deteriorating situation of West German pensioners; even relatively objective observers view these negative phenomena in the FRG's social life in connection with the policy of the present government which is guided by the American example -- Reaganomics -- in this respect as well.

However, Mr Sudhoff doesn't care. He obviously wants the Soviet press and Moscow Radio to be exceptions; he wants them to be silent on unemployment, housing-rent increases and curtailments of old-age pensions in the Federal Republic. Why? Certainly not because there has been no unemployment in the Soviet Union for ages, rents have been unchanged for 50 years now and pensioners' incomes have remained stable. [at this point the commentary was interrupted by the announcement of the next program]

USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR TURKEY

LD021002 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 2 TASS -- In accordance with an arrangement, Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has left for Ankara for an exchange of views with the leadership of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on matters which are of mutual interest to the two sides.

Ankara Coverage

For Ankara Domestic Service coverage of First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko's visit to Turkey, see the Turkey section of the 3 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES LEBANON, REAGAN PLAN

PM021935 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Feb 83 First Edition pp 1, 5

[Gennadiy Musayelyan interview with academician Ye. M. Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies: "When War Is Called Peace"]

[Text] [Question] The special commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding the massacres at the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps completed its work recently in Israel. It was forced to confirm what has long been known: The Israeli leaders bear full responsibility for the crimes. Another political scandal has broken in Tel Aviv. In this situation Begin is maneuvering in an attempt to stay afloat in the storm of a crisis of confidence....

[Answer] The political fuss over Sharon's resignation from the Defense Ministry is characteristic and indicative. Readers of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA know: It was public pressure, in particular a 400,000 strong demonstration in Tel Aviv, which made the Begin government set up the aforementioned commission. Its published findings are far from complete, there is reticence on certain points and they omit a number of facts which provide evidence of Israel's chief organizing role in the events which echoed the fascist crimes of World War II. Nevertheless, the commission was unable to overlook the glaring acts of genocide and it decided to recommend Sharon's resignation.

The Israeli Government then held four emergency sessions. But after many hours of discussions it was compelled to "accept" the commission's conclusions. A significant factor in the "confession" was the fact that the streets of Tel Aviv were again filled with demonstrators. Rabid thugs, supporting Sharon, used weapons against those who were demanding the resignation of the butcher of Sabra and Shatila. As a result there were deaths and injuries among the peaceful population. This was further evidence that some people in Israeli are coming out of their chauvinist stupor.

The defense minister's withdrawal from the scene was immediately followed by events which demonstrated what a farce the whole maneuver was. Sharon was brought straight back into the Cabinet through the back door. He was offered the post of minister without portfolio (he was subsequently reinstated as a member of the ministerial defense committee). According to information from Israeli and information which the Western press is printing from correspondents in Tel Aviv, Sharon, in his new capacity, will be in charge of Israeli policy in the occupied territories. We have come full circle.

[Question] What circle do you mean, Yevgeniy Maksimovich?

[Answer] Immediately after Begin's first Cabinet took charge, Sharon, as head of the Agriculture Ministry, became the main purveyor of Israeli policy in the occupied territories. He embarked on deliberate acts aimed at eliminating the "demographic factor" preventing Israel from annexing the seized lands. The point is that there are 1.3 million Arabs living there. There are a further 600,000 of them and around 3 million Jews living in Israel. The Arab population is growing more quickly and it is forecast that it will exceed the Jewish population by 2,000. This would undermine the Zionist idea of a one-nation state. In these conditions official Tel Aviv set about "thinning out" the Arab population as much as possible during the stage preparatory to annexation and sending its own settlers to the seized lands.

A very great deal has been and is being done in this direction. In the first place, more than 130 settlements are already functioning. And most of them have been set up under Begin and Sharon. There was also a drive to push the Palestinian population out. A number of Arab universities were closed.

Therefore, young people were forced to go to other countries to study. The Israeli authorities also decided to ban the transfer of funds from oil-producing Arab states for the activities of Palestinian municipalities and the development of health services and people's education. Members of the intelligentsia are also being expelled. Under Sharon's leadership all this was consistently put into practice. At the same time a persistent search was conducted for quislings who might create, if only temporarily, the illusion that they represented the peaceful Palestinian population and were cooperating with Israel. The gamble of nominating renegades was first made when city mayors were being elected. But the vast majority of the cities stated their support for the PLO. So they failed in their attempt to create a "respectable" alternative to the PLO -- after all, a candidate was elected -- or a quisling-type organization capable of entering into cooperation with the occupiers.

They then gambled on the so-called village leagues, that is, the countryside. But this failed too. In the end, Sharon, now war minister, introduced a civilian administration. Its failure and the subsequent wide-ranging Palestinian protest movement against the aggressors in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1982 showed Tel Aviv that in a situation where the PLO exists, where it continues to fight bravely and use political methods of struggle and is acquiring greater and greater international prestige, Israel can scarcely do anything on captured lands.

And this meant that the whole Camp Daivd deal was in jeopardy. Indeed, the whole point of it was that Israel would give the sands of Sinai to Egypt in return for the opportunity to work toward the ultimate annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These are the underlying reasons for the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the main purpose of which was to physiclaly annihilate the PLO. The operation was carried out again by Sharon, who headed the Israeli troops who invaded the country. And now he will once more be pursuing a policy aimed at creating conditions for the annexation of Arab lands, again in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This completes the circle.

[Question] There is another interesting aspect: Sharon's replacement. His successor is Arens, Israeli ambassador to the United States. Yet this post is regarded as the second most important in the Cabinet. Moreover, it makes Arens the top candidate for the post of prime minister in the event Begin quits the political scene for one reason or another.

[Answer] Arens is just as much a "hawk" as Sharon. He once even voted against Camp David on the grounds that the treaty would surrender Sinai to Egypt. In the United States he established for himself pretty strong ties with the U.S. leadership. At the moment Arens suits Washington even more than Sharon. Therefore, the United States applauded his appointment. All this shows that by and large the White House is not bothered by the fact that the Israeli defense minister will be another "hawk" prepared to take extreme steps to implement expansionist aims. The important thing is that he should be "its hawk." That is the significance of Sharon's replacement.

[Question] Official Tel Aviv's expansionist course has been the cause of many tragedies in the Near East, the most recent being the Lebanese tragedy. Yet Israel is displaying more and more aggressiveness. It is not only trying to force Beirut to agree to its establishing military control in a zone 40-50 km wide in the south of the country and to the detachmemts of the traitor Haddad remaining there; now the fanatical occupier is demanding the creation of three to five bases on Lebanese territory in the guise of so-called early-warning stations and is making more and more economic, political and even cultural demands. And this course has U.S. backing.

[Answer] Washington's policy is Lebanon is based, it maintains, on the "necessity of the withdrawal of all foreign troops" from the territory of the war-ravaged state. It is for that purpose, apparently, that senior U.S. representatives, including Habib, are conducting "zealous" shuttle diplomacy.

Habib travels round the capitals of Israel and Arab countries, spending most of his time in Beirut where, the U.S. press said, he has been organizing talks between Israeli and Lebanese representatives. But the last 12 Israeli-Lebanese meetings, with the obligatory participation of the United States as well, have so far not led to any positive results. At the same time, Tel Aviv is plugging the idea of a phased withdrawal of troops from Lebanon. This would make it possible to drag out the withdrawal of Israeli troops over a long period. There is also the possibility that Tel Aviv is hoping to be able to exercise permanent control over part of the territory, especially southern Lebanon. The Zionist leadership has always craved for this land.

Recently the following report crept into the U.S. press: An Israeli representative had a confidential meeting with U.S. congressmen to whom he expounded Begin's position. The envoy insisted that the occupation of Lebanon would continue for 6-10 years. Incidentally, Tel Aviv always operates in this way -- it prolongs the occupation until public opinion loses its edge, and then it tries to annex the captured territory.

At the moment the U.S. Administration is one-sidedly twisting the Lebanese leaders' arms in an attempt to make them accept the U.S. conditions. It and Israel, of course, need obedient Lebanese leaders. This brings to mind the events which occurred at the height of Israel's aggression last year. I am talking about September 1982, when President Bashir al-Jumayyil was killed by a bomb and Israeli troops entered West Beirut "in retaliation."

Al-Jumayyil actually belonged to the constellation of individuals in Lebanese right wing Christian groupings who were cooperating closely with Tel Aviv. But he obviously wanted to be president of the whole country, not just the right wing Christian part and to rely not just on the military formations he had headed since the Lebanese crisis began in 1976. To all appearances, this did not suit Tel Aviv. Information was published in the Israeli press to the effect that Al-Jumayyil had been taken to Israel where he met with Begin, Sharon and other members of the Zionist leadership. He was confronted with the question of the immediate conclusion of a Camp David-type "peace treaty." Al-Jumayyil was crudely informed that he had been put in that post by the Israelis. The head of state replied, as Israeli journalist (Amnon Kapelyuk) writes, that he found it hard to accept such a hasty agreement. He would no longer really be president and would not be able to maintain relations with the Arab countries, which was what Lebanon needed. Al-Jumayyil went home and only a few days later was killed as a result of a terrorist act. I believe that the Israelis must have been involved. And now they are putting the screws on another president and the Americans are contributing to this.

[Question] You would have to agree with the view of the international observers and specialists on Arab problems who claim that Israeli is preparing for further aggression against Syria.

[Answer] Israel is currently trying to pressure the Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley. They were sent into the country as part of the pan-Arab security force to resolve the Lebanese crisis. Tel Aviv is insisting on the withdrawal of Syrian and Palestinian subunits. By piling on the pressure and provoking military clashes, the aggressor hopes that the contingents will leave Lebanon on a unilateral basis. Then the occupiers and the transatlantic patrons will be able to trap the defenseless state in the noose of crippling capitulation terms, impose political control on Beirut and, economically, make it an adjunct of Israel.

In any case, Tel Aviv, regardless, so to speak, of Lebanese events, is putting constant pressure on Syria which is a strategic ally of the Palestinian resistance movement and, together with the PLO, is in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

[Question] Recently the U.S. press has written a good deal about the so-called Reagan plan, presenting it virtually as a means of settling the Near East crisis, a means of relieving tension in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and in the Near East as a whole.

[Answer] The "Reagan plan" is first of all an extension of the Camp David deal, a course toward a separate solution, a departure from the overall peace settlement, from the liquidation of all the causes of the most dangerous and protracted international crisis in the Near East since the war.

It is characteristic that the Reagan initiative appeared on the very eve of the pan-Arab conference in Fes. One Palestinian I met bluntly told me: He knew the conference decisions several days before it began. And he added: If they reached me, it means there was a news leak and the Americans knew as well. From this viewpoint, the "Reagan plan" seems to me to be an act intended to wreck the first pan-Arab Near East settlement plan -- a positive and constructive plan. If it were implemented, Israel's negative attitude toward it might sharply increase the aggressor's isolation in the world. Thus, by its action the United States got Tel Aviv off the hook.

[Question] What is Washington actually proposing?

[Answer] It has put forward the idea of an association between the territory of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Jordan. It should be stressed, however, that the United States qualifies this by saying that it is categorically opposed to the creation of a Palestinian state, that is, it denies the Arab peoples the right to self-determination. At the same time, it states that it is not prepared in practice to consider the question of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank. Its proposals relate only to new kibbutzim; it is against their construction. But what is to be done with the 130 which already exist? The Reagan plan does not mention this question.

Moreover, it is effectively attempting to bring Jordan to the negotiating table which exists as a result of the Camp David scheme. The United States, Egypt and Israel have already sat down at it. And the results of their talks, which envisaged establishing transitional "self-government" for the Palestinians in the West Bank for a 5-year period, were toally blocked by the Israeli aggression in Lebanon -- Egypt refused to resume talks with Tel Aviv. It is now Washington's endeavor, having brought Jordan to the negotiating table, to bring Cairo back and continue the discussion on a 5-year period of "self-government." And the U.S. idea of an association between part of the occupied territories and Jordan -- this should be specially emphasized -- relates to the time after the expiry of the 5-year period.

But these Americans promises for the unforeseeable future are worth nothing. You only have to recall Begin's words, his interpretation of the so-called transitional period in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, that is the period before the U.S. "guidelines" come into effect. "Any decision which is made on the basis of Camp David," Begin said, "will be everlasting, not for a 5-year period."

So the essential purpose of the U.S. maneuvers is to uncork the bottle and release the specter of Camp David once again. But this is not at all easy to do. It is characteristic that the Camp David agreements and the "Reagan plan" which stems from them were rejected at the 16th session of the Palestine National Council, which has just ended in Algiers.

[Question] Where then does the path to peace lie in this tormented region?

[Answer] It could be opened up by the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union of 15 September last year. Incidentally, they are also reflected in the text of the declaration adopted by all the Arab states in Fes. They are the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from all occupied territories, the granting to the Palestinians of the right to decide their own destiny, up to and including the right to create their own national state, and, finally, the creation of the most favorable conditions for security and peaceful coexistence for all countries in the region.

USSR 'LOYAL TO ITS COMMITMENTS' TO SYRIA

LD021949 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Israel has been concentrating its forces and arms in some parts of Lebanon in preparation for dealing a blow to the Syrian forces that are in Lebanon, as is known, within the framework of the Arab deterrent forces. Israel is also preparing to invade Syrian territory.

It is significant that the U.S. information media have embarked these days on a campaign against Syria. High-ranking statesmen of the Reagan administration have now joined the campaign. Foremost among these are Secretary of State Shultz and Secretary of Defense Weinberger. This prompts one to conclude that the United States is in fact behind the Israeli military pressures against Syria and is inciting Tel Aviv to embark on this new aggressive move.

The reason for all this clamor lies in the legitimate measures Syria recently adopted to bolster its air defense system -- which the United States considers a threat to the peace and security of the region.

The truth of the matter is that this time we are facing a new aggressive conspiracy directed against Syria in order to weaken it, paralyze its willpower and force it to abandon its independent national anti-imperialist line; second, to prevent the establishment of an independent Palestinian state; third, to draw some of the Arab countries into concluding capitulationist agreements similar to the Camp David deal through joining the Reagan plan; and fourth to force Lebanon to sign a security agreement with Israel at the expense of its independence and to make it subservient to American and Israeli domination.

Syria is not the only one threatened by these grave designs; they also constitute a considerable threat to the other Arab countries' security. The Syrian paper TISHRIN writes that the U.S. threats and the Israeli military preparations on the frontlines in the Al-Biqa' area are part of an all-out attack by imperialist and Zionist forces and Arab reaction aimed at securing Washington's and Tel Aviv's dominance in the region, at destroying the Arab national movement and subjecting the peoples of the Middle East to the will of the American and Israeli rulers.

The lack of Arab unity and solidarity only helps to enhance the efforts of the forces opposed to the Arabs, which seek to drive the Arab national march back to what it was decades ago.

Thus, the features of the aggressive Zionist designs against Lebanon become clear: These designs are hatched and implemented with the direct participation of the United States and ultimately aim at widening the Zionist expansionist base on the one hand, and establishing a strong center of support for the American rapid deployment forces in Lebanon on the other.

Affirmation of these speculations can be found in the report carried by the Kuwaiti AL-WATAN, which said that the United States plans to send 50,000 men to Lebanon in the first stage of this plan. It is expected that these forces will be deployed in the southern parts of Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' valley. The paper also said that the units chosen for this task have already been training for operations in areas with geographical features and climatic conditions similar to those of Lebanon for several months.

Syria, with its firm principled attitude, stands as a hard obstacle to the implementation of these aggressive designs, so it is not strange to see imperialism concentrate its pressure on Syria and threaten it with aggression.

These imperialist plans are built on sand, for Syria is not alone in its confrontation of the hostile forces. It is supported by the [Lebanese] national movement, the Palestinian resistance and the Arab popular masses. It is supported by all the forces of progress and freedom in the world, headed by the friendly USSR, which is loyal to its commitments toward its ally Syria, to which the USSR is committed under the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

JIMMY CARTER TRIP TO MIDDLE EAST NOTED

LD030009 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Instead of a commentary on Near East affairs, I would like to quote two remarks. They are worth quoting and must be followed up. So this is what was said by Ari'el Sharon, now minister without portfolio and until just recently Israeli defense minister: In the Pentagon they told me, said Sharon, that Israel does the job of 20 aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean.

That is what he was told, frankly and without hesitation. [Dunayev laughs] Israel is a giant, unsinkable American squadron for the Pentagon. Is it really expensive putting billions of dollars into Israel? After all, building aircraft carriers would not be cheaper: Twenty would have to be built [Dunayev laughs again] and Israel has to be supplied with weapons, the most up-to-date ones -- ones that would have stood on the decks of those aircraft carriers.

The second remark belongs to Moshe Arens, the new Israeli defense minister -- Sharon's replacement. This is what Arens said: The United States gained more than anyone out of the military operations in Lebanon -- precisely the United States. There is truth here, too. By the hands of Israel, the U.S. strategic bridgehead in the Near East has been extended. The Pentagon has obtained a testing ground for trying out its weapons -- for trying them out on the Palestinians and Lebanese, on peaceful inhabitants. The Israeli Army also suffered losses -- the army of the aggressor, that is. Meanwhile, the Americans do not have a single man wounded, killed or even bruised and all the data, all the combat performance ratings, have been gathered. Just recently (Andrew Marshall), the main -- so to speak -- Pentagon intelligence analyst, flew to Israel after them. He picked up the fired cartridges, as they say, of the American weapons.

Of course, Washington would also like to carry on with the Camp David game. For that reason they have packed President Carter off to Israel and Egypt. Yes, I did not make a slip just then: President Carter, precisely the former President, has come to Cairo and is to meet President Mubarak of Egypt today. He will then make an appearance in Israel and try to revive Camp David, his brainchild -- and, in the process, make some publicity for himself, of course. Carter or Habib: It is all the same to Begin whom they send. Having passed on military intelligence to the Pentagon and helped it in its dirty work, the Israeli allies are in no hurry to withdraw their forces from Lebanon. They have their own territorial plans there.

SOVIET DEPUTY STOPS OVER AT CAIRO AIRPORT

NC022127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) -- N. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, stopped at Cairo airport today en route to Ethiopia. He was met and seen off at the airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid. During their meeting, they discussed various aspects of the development of Egyptian-Soviet relations.

U.S. SEEN BEHIND COUP PLOT DISCOVERED IN GHANA

LD032047 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] In one of the larger African states, Ghana, another unsuccessful attempt at a coup d'etat has occurred. Eleven rebels have been arrested. A big quantity of arms and ammunition has been seized. The security forces have come into possession of a list of leaders of the country whom it was planned to liquidate in the course of the coup. This list includes, among others, Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic, and government leaders. It should be said that this is the third attempt at a coup d'etat in Ghana in recent months. Here is some documentary film taken in one of the previous attempts, in October and November last year. [video shows soldiers with guns in streets, tanks and trucks] According to the paper, PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, the U.S. CIA and other Western special services are behind the subversive activities against Ghana. It is noteworthy that one of the ringleaders of the plot just discovered was issued a fictitious U.S. passport by the U.S. authorities. His wife, who is a U.S. citizen, also took part in the preparations for the putsch.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO ZAIRE DISCUSSED

LD040011 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] According to a French news agency report talks were held in Kinshasa between President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and the American military delegation led by the assistant under secretary for defense, Noel Koch. Here's a comment from our observer, Yevgenny Stepanov.

Attention at the Zaire-American meeting was focused on ways to expand military cooperation. At the end of the talks the Pentagon envoys went to Shaba Province, on the border with Angola, to inspect the crack Zaire Army units deployed there. Actually the guests from Washington repeated the program of the recent visit to Zaire by the former Israeli Defense Minister Sharon. There obviously is a link between these two visits and not only outwardly. In fact, the United States and Israel have coordinated actions to consolidate their military positions in Africa.

As is known, as a result of Sharon's visit a treaty was signed under which Israel is to reorganize and modernize the Zaire Army. One of the points of this program, as the Libyan news agency JANA indicates, provides for sending specialists to Zaire to build and service an American military base where cruise missiles may be deployed. For this Washington promised to compensate Tel Aviv for all the costs connected with the sending of military equipment and specialists to Zaire. This means that another United States stronghold may be set up in the very heart of Africa for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Diktat and military harassment have become the basic principle of United States relations with the developing countries, including those in Africa. This is borne out by Washington's creation of the Central Command, Centcom, whose sphere of action covers 19 sovereign states in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. This is also clear from the modernization of the American military base on the Diego Garcia island, a base that Washington intends to use to take the Indian Ocean under its control. And last but not least, this is evidenced from continuous assistance to strengthening the military machine of its chief ally in Africa, Pretoria, that has been systematically sponsoring armed provocations against the front-line states in the south of the continent.

By creating a network of military bases in Africa the United States would like to win the permanent right to dictate terms to African nations unceremoniously and control their natural wealth.

LATIN AMERICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS DISCUSSED

LD031801 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Talk in series "Topical Problems of International Life," by Aleksandr Baryshev, observer for the political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA]

[Text] Good day, comrades. News agencies, radio and newspapers bring us numerous reports every day from Latin America indicating that the attempts of the local reaction and the U.S. imperialists to halt the advance of the revolutionary process there and to preserve the socio-economic status quo are proving abortive to an increasing extent. Is this a coincidence? Of course not. The strengthening of the socialist setup in Cuba and the recognition of its international influence, the victory of the people's democratic, anti-imperialist revolution in Nicaragua and the overthrow of the pro-American regime in Grenada could not fail to give mighty impetus to the revolutionary liberation movement.

Under the influence of the events in those countries an increasing number of Latin American states are resolutely refusing to follow in Washington's wake. In rejecting the policy of submission to the interests of imperialism which has been foisted on them, they are criticizing the U.S. ruling circles more and more strongly. One should not fail to note that the contradictions between Washington and the Latin American states were aggravated still further as a result of the treacherous stand taken by the Reagan administration during the Anglo-Argentinian conflict over the Falkland Islands. At the same time it is becoming increasingly obvious that the broad offensive by fascist regimes organized by the United States which marked the beginning of the 1970's has petered out. On the whole, military dictatorships in Latin America have not been able to resolve economic tasks, to create a mass socio-economic base for themselves and to establish long-term control over the situation. They have now been forced to retreat. At the same time a continent-wide surge in the liberation movement is being witnessed.

The current political landscape in Latin America cannot be uniformly evaluated, of course. In a number of countries reactionaries are still holding onto their positions. With the support of their patrons in Washington and powerful transnational corporations they are still capable of carrying out fascist coups and installing repressive regimes. However, the main trend in all Latin American republics without exception is the increase in the number of national liberation actions and a deepening of their anti-imperialist content. There is a broad social base in which the working class plays a leading role and which is frequently supported by the petty and middle bourgeoisie which hold reformist or nationalist positions. Finally, the anti-imperialist struggle is closely interwoven with the class struggle.

Let us make an imaginary journey through the countries which lie south of the Rio Bravo and north of Cape Horn. An extremely varied picture unfolds itself before us. At the moment, of course, Central America provides the brightest reflection of the Latin American revolutionary process.

This region is rightly described as a zone of political storms. The reforms in Nicaragua are deepening and becoming more radical. The people, who have united around the Sandinist National Liberation Front, are displaying exemplary labor heroism. They are successfully rebuilding industry which was destroyed during the years of struggle against tyranny. They are putting agricultural production on an even keel. They are giving a decisive rebuff to the intrigues of both internal and foreign enemies.

If Central America is a zone of storms, the epicenter of these storms is undoubtedly El Salvador. There, in spite of the most brutal terror, the insurgent army of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front is increasing the force of its blows against the regular forces of the repressive junta who are armed to the teeth with U.S. arms and equipment. It already controls a considerable part of the country's territory.

A qualitatively new feature has also appeared in the liberation movement in Guatemala. The indigenous Indian population, downtrodden until now, are actively joining in the partisan war being waged against the fascist authorities by four organizations: the army of the poor, the organization of the people in arms, the rebel armed forces and the Guatemalan Labor Party (communists). They comprise the majority of Guatemalans.

Many observers in the United States have described Honduras, which is Guatemala's neighbor, as sleepy. That epithet can certainly not be applied to that country any longer.

Opposition to the defacto military dictatorship of General Alvarez is intensifying there. The popular movement in Honduras, which displays solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution and the fighting people of El Salvador, is now becoming more organized and united. Evidence of this is the formation of a broad coalition of democratic forces, the National Patriotic Front of Honduras.

The anti-imperialist struggle in Panama focuses on the question of the canal passing through its territory which links two oceans. The voices of Panamanians condemning the United States for violating these treaties are sounding increasingly resolute.

Mexico, which is traditionally loyal to the principles of national self-determination and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, holds a clearcut, anti-imperialist position. The Mexicans, who have not given way to pressure from their northern neighbor during discussions on economic and trading relations, also reject attempts to depict the struggle of the Salvadoran people as being the result of Cuban and Soviet intrigues.

A mass democratic movement is also gaining strength in the Andean countries which have a bourgeois-democratic setup. Such countries are Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia. The participants in this movement advocate an independent foreign policy and oppose U.S. support for repressive regimes in Central America.

One should take particular note of the situation in Bolivia. After a gloomy decade of military dictatorships, a leftwing, democratic government headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo has come to power there in an atmosphere of a profound economic crisis. With the support of indians, miners, peasants, students and representatives of the middle class it has embarked on democratic reforms in all areas. The significance of the processes taking place in Bolivia is exceptionally great. It extends beyond the bounds of Bolivia itself. Bolivia, which is a kind of laboratory for the confrontation of two paths in socio-economic development -- democratic and reactionary -- is proving that the results of this confrontation depend to a great extent on the unity of left-wing forces and their ability to attract the broad masses of the working people and patriotic members of the military onto their side.

This question is, in fact, very relevant to countries where authoritarian or fascist regimes are in power, like Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile. In Uruguay the reactionary military are encountering increasingly serious resistance from the people. This resistance cannot be crushed either by mass firing, by prisons and jails through which thousands of people have passed, or by refined torture and killings. The throne of General Stroessner in Paraguay, the longest-serving Latin American dictator, who reelected himself the other day to a seventh presidential term, is shaking. The most typical feature of socio-political affairs in that country today is the broadening opposition of democratic forces. It is very revealing that an opposition wing has even been formed within the dictator's political party, the Colorado Party.

In Chile the resistance movement against the fascist authorities is assuming unheard-of proportions in the atmosphere of unprecedented economic collapse to which the 9-year tenure of power by the Pinochet clique has led the republic.

Anti-imperialist and anti-dictatorial actions are taking place everywhere in the widest variety of forms. They include demonstrations, the distribution of leaflets, acts of civil disobedience, strikes, armed attacks on punitive troops and the seizure of embassies. The campaign to have the Pinochet Constitution and Pinochet's appointment as president declared illegal is gathering strength. The united party bloc of popular unity is becoming stronger. The patriots are steering a course for armed uprising.

The situation in the other countries of the continent is also marked by a growing nationwide struggle for democracy, against the domination of foreign monopolies and for social reforms. The first democratic elections since the 1964 military coup were held recently in Brazil, with its 125 million inhabitants, which has been ruled for many years by military regimes. Protests by peasants over their rights are becoming more frequent. Democratic sentiments are growing among the petty and middle national bourgeoisie.

The political and economic situation in Argentina is exceptionally complicated. It has, of course, been affected by the defeat in the battle against the British for the Falkland Islands. The country's political parties are now stepping up their activities. They are demanding that the transition to a constitutional government, which has been promised by the government, be speeded up, that democratic principles prevail in political affairs.

In spite of the wide variety of conditions in each of the republics of Latin America, the special features such as the alignment of political forces, the different degrees of maturity in the opposition political parties and the varying intensify of social conflicts, there is one common denominator. This is, of course, the intensification of the anti-imperialist thrust in the protests of popular masses and the increasingly successful coordination of the actions by representatives of very different sections of the population in resisting the predatory policy of the greedy northern neighbor.

Has Washington reacted to all this? Are the members of the Reagan administration aware that the stormy growth of the liberation movement does, of course, really threaten to bring down imperialist regimes right next door to the United States, in a zone which it has traditionally dominated? Yes, they are. They are taking very decisive steps to paralyze the momentum of the revolutionary processes, to divide the ranks of the fighters against imperialism at all costs and above all to mobilize all the terrorist regimes in a crusade under the banner of anticommunism.

By all accounts, the White House has decided to make this year, 1983, a year of change by comprehensively increasing assistance to bloody Latin American military dictatorships in order to keep them afloat. As soon as he took up the presidential office, Reagan immediately adopted a policy of close alliances with all kinds of political scum in Latin America in order to beat down the surge of the liberation movement which is rapidly developing above all in Central America. Pursuing these tactics, the State Department recently assured the U.S. Congress that the human rights situation in El Salvador has improved to such an extent that the government there has a right to receive continued military aid. This was immediately used as a formal condition for the examination and positive resolution by the U.S. Congressmen on the question of continuing military deliveries to the repressive regime in El Salvador.

Reagan's team is operating along the same lines in pushing a bill through Congress which would remove all restrictions on the supply of arms to another bloody dictatorship, the regime of General Efrain Rios Montt in Guatemala. The lifting of the embargo on military supplies to the Guatemalan authorities was announced in January this year. Special attention has been given to the semipolice regime in Honduras. The United States is according it an increasingly obvious role as principal gendarme. This year the Honduran authorities have already managed to receive over $10 million worth of military aid. During the next financial year military aid will increase to $36 million.

In caring for the Central American region the U.S. Administration does not forget, of course, about other reactionary and fascist regimes on the continent. Pinochet's Chile is an example. The trade embargo imposed by Carter has been lifted. The Chilean Navy has again been invited to take part in joint maneuvers with the U.S. Navy. Pinochet, who the White House has described as a loyal friend, had received credits worth $1.4 billion from the United State's international private banks up to July last year.

It is not difficult to see the common motivation for all these plans, initiatives and projects on the part of the U.S. Administration regarding the dictatoral regimes in Latin America. It is hatred for the liberation movement and democracy, a wish to keep the continent in its sphere of influence as a vassal of the U.S. moneybags, as a sanctuary of primitive anticommunism.

These are futile endeavors. Historically this policy has no future. As has often been the case in the past, Washington's reliance on force will also be defeated in Latin America, which is justifying more and more its nickname of the seething continent.

BUSH REMARK ON CLERGY, CENTRAL AMERICA SCORED

LD032358 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1938 GMT 3 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] An interesting report has come in from Washington. It says that the Reagan administration has unleashed a noisy, and let us say straight out, unseemly campaign against the Catholic Church of the countries of Central America. Many representatives of the church in this region support the national liberation struggle of the peoples against the pro-Washington bloody dictatorships. This is what has aroused the fit of anger on the part of the Washington administrators.

Speaking at a meeting of the Interamerican Conference -- an organization which includes political, public and religious figures of the United States and Latin American states, U.S. Vice President Bush stated that he did not understand how clergymen could reconcile their belief with Marxist ideas.

But the crude reprimand from the U.S. Vice President is only one link in the campaign of attacks on the clergy in Central America and in the United States, itself. It is well known, for example, that the U.S. National Conference of Catholic Bishops circulated a draft pastoral message in which it called the first-use of nuclear weapons unwise and amoral and called nuclear war itself a mortal sin. At that time Pentagon chief Weinberger made the demand in the form of an ultimatum for the review of this pastoral message.

As we see, the church is to the liking of the Washington strategists only when it remains as their obedient tool. But the slightest dissent from Washington's official course arouses unconcealed irritation.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

Housing Construction Resolution

PM031039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "on measures to ensure fulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing and social and consumer service facilities."

The resolution notes that, in keeping with the social program defined by the 26th CPSU Congress, housing, cultural and consumer service facility construction is being carried out on a broad scale in our country. Since the start of the current 5-year plan a total of over 210 million square meters of housing has been commissioned, housing has become better appointed, and the network of general education schools, preschool establishments, hospitals and polyclinics has been expanded.

At the same time, the work being done in this direction still does not correspond fully to the party's requirements. A considerable number of working people need improved housing conditions. Because of the housing shortage newly created production capacities are not everywhere assured of cadres, especially in parts of Siberia and the far east.

All this is the result of insufficient attention to this question by individual leaders of ministries, departments and union republics.

The CPSU Central Committee considers intolerable instances of nonfulfillment of plan targets for housing construction. Less than envisaged in the annual plans has been built for 2 years now. An unfavorable situation is developing in the construction of preschool establishments and occupational and technical schools. Construction of hospitals and polyclinics is progressing slowly. There have been unjustified cutbacks in the volume of self-built housing construction, especially in rural areas, and development in the field of cooperative housing construction is slow.

Plans for housing and cultural and consumer service facility construction are not being fulfilled in the Turkmen, Tajik, Moldavian and Kirghiz SSR and in a number of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in the Russian federation, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

As the resolution points out, many USSR ministries and departments, union republic Communist Party central committees, and councils of ministers, party kraykoms and obkoms and ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies tolerate the nonfulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and social and consumer service projects and do not make a sharp and principled evaluation of instances of failure to meet the prescribed targets. Serious concern is caused by the low quality of construction and finishing work.

Great responsibility for the unsatisfactory plan fulfillment is borne by the construction ministry collegiums and by the ministers themselves, who are slack about dealing with housing and civic construction and do not consider it a matter of priority importance. The USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction alone recorded a shortfall of some 2 million square meters of total housing area in 1981-82. A significant lag in the commissioning of housing and social and consumer service facilities has been allowed by the USSR Ministries of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, construction in the far east and Transbaykal regions, power and electrification and other ministries.

Insufficient concern for the fulfillment of housing construction plans is displayed by client ministries and departments.

Year in and year out the USSR ministries of the gas industry, petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, meat and dairy industry, machine tool and tool building industry and other ministries fail to ensure the commissioning of housing at the planned levels. Nonintegrated planning and construction of industrial enterprises and housing, social and consumer service facilities continues, which leads to considerable difficulties in staffing of production facilities with qualified cadres and to big losses of output. The USSR Gosplan does not always take into account in plans the specific characteristics of individual industrial regions where there is the greater housing need.

Attention is drawn to the need to substantially step up the construction of housing and social and consumer service facilities in rural areas and especially in the non-Chernozem zone of the RSFSR.

Substantial omissions in fulfilling plans, improving the standard of housing and civic construction and planning and developing cities and population centers are allowed by the USSR Gosstroy, State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture and certain ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies. In a number of cities, despite the working people's need for housing, nonessential expensive projects, high-rise apartment blocks and individual projects are being built. All this increases costs and diverts resources and funds away from mass housing construction. The single-client system in cities is not being improved sufficiently.

The CPSU Central Committee stresses that the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for the construction of housing and cultural and consumer service facilities during the 11th 5-Year Plan is a most important task of great sociopolitical significance in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

A decisive role in resolving this task is played by the fulfillment of the 1983 plan for housing and social and consumer service facilities construction.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the leaders of ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers radically change their attitude toward housing and civic construction; elaborate and implement a package of measures ensuring the commission of housing and of municipal and social projects in the planned quantities; significantly improve the utilization of existing capacities for large-panel housing construction; persistently raise the quality of construction; and resolutely put a stop to instances of accepting housing and social and consumer services projects with work unfinished.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and other ministries have been instructed to provide on a priority basis the timber materials, metal products, linoleum, sanitary fittings and other types of material resources for the construction organizations for housing and civic construction.

The attention of the ministers of construction ministries has been drawn to their personal responsibility for the fulfillment of plan targets for the construction of housing, preschool establishments, schools, vocational and technical schools, hospitals and polyclinics.

It is recommended to union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies and ministries and departments that in organizing the construction of housing and social and consumer service projects they should strive persistently to achieve a smooth rate of commissioning, the integrated development of cities and population centers and an improvement in the standard of urban development and architecture.

They should take better acccount of the interests of industrial enterprises in the distribution and siting of housing and should allocate in good time housing space in apartment built out of their funds on a shared basis.

They should introduce supplementary measures to ensure the preservation of existing housing, carry out active work on its modernization and improve the quality of capital repairs of housing. Fuller use should be made of the possibilities for modernizing and upgrading the personal housing of individual workers, kolkhoz members and employees. Unjustified demolition of good-quality existing housing, its redesignation for other purposes and other similar violations which result in a reduction of the growth of available housing must not be allowed.

The CPSU Central Committee deems it necessary for the USSR Gosplan to set the volume of construction targets for housing and social and consumer service facilities in the 1984 and 1985 plans at levels ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the targets in the 5-year plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1981-85. It is recommended that, starting from 1984, the contract work plans set for construction ministries should contain targets for the commissioning of housing and social and consumer service facilities.

During the elaboration of basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in 1986-1990 provision should be made for further improving the construction of housing and cultural and consumer service amenities, substantially improving its quality, reequipping large-panel and timber-housing construction plants through the introduction of new technological processes and equipment and significantly expanding the production of effective building and decorating materials.

The USSR Gosstroy, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, the USSR Gosplan and the construction ministries and departments have been set the task of elaborating and implementing in 1983-85 concrete measures to reduce the cost of housing and civic construction, raise the level of industrialization, ensure savings on material and labor expenditure and accelerate the transition of housing construction to progressive models of homes.

Union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, okrug committees, gorkoms and raykoms are instructed to ensure purposeful organizational work and raise the effectiveness of control and exactingness toward cadres for the fulfillment of plans for housing and cultural and consumer service facilities construction. The work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must be constantly geared to the solution of this problem. Each instance of failure to meet the deadline for the construction of housing and civic projects should be looked upon as a serious breach of party and state discipline.

Party organizations are recommended to activate their mass political work among construction workers, enhance the effectiveness of socialist competition and achieve the mass introduction of the team contract and the experience of leading collectives and production innovators.

Decision on Belorussian Theater

LD021326 Minsk in Belorussian to Europe 2130 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Excerpts] A CPSU Central Committee decision on the work of the party organization at the Belorussian Yanka Kupala academic state theater has been published. The document says that in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee, the theater's party organization is carrying out fruitful work on the ideo-political upbringing of the creative collective, is directing its efforts to create highly artistic shows and to raise the actors' professional skills and social activeness.

The theater's party organization enjoys deserved prestige with the management and the artistic leadership, it is constantly showing care and concern for establishing a favorable creative and moral climate in the collective.

The repertoire and work of the artistic council are discussed and Communists' reports are heard at party meetings. The party bureau accords importance to Marxist-Leninist education and upbringing of the cadres; all party members and non-party people are engaged in the system of party education; regular meetings are held with leaders of the party and administrative organs, with national economic specialists, with scientists and with leading production workers. The party bureau gives great attention to the upbringing of young actors.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee thinks that the party organization could more effectively influence the theater's collective's activities. The repertoire still does not have enough works which reflect in a talented way and from the party positions, the important problems of the development of Soviet society and the typical features of our contemporary life. The theater's management, the artistic council and the party bureau do not always demonstrate the necessary principledness and exactingness when chosing plays and do not react in a timely fashion to the ideological and creative inexpressiveness of either individual works or directors' solutions in shows.

The CPSU Central Committee has recommended that the more important task of the party organization of the Belorussian State Yanka Kupala Academic Theater -- guiding itself by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and by the statements and conclusions included in General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov's report at the solemn meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR -- is raising the effectiveness of the ideological upbringing and organizational work in the creative collective.

The theatrical repertoire should include more plays which would, on the basis of the Leninist principles concerning the party and people, clearly and truthfully reflect our times as well as the continuity of the revolutionary combat and labor traditions of the people; and reflect the struggle of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for peace and against the nuclear war. It is important that plays show Soviet man's best features; the ideological stability peculiar to him; the extent of his thoughts and deeds; his ability to find correct solutions in acute, conflict situations; and the feeling of collectivism and moral soundness.

It is the theater's task to be intolerant of any violations of principles and norms of communist morality, and to assist in molding in active life positions in Soviet people. When the ideological struggle is heightening on the international arenas, it is necessary to have works which convincingly and artistically demonstrate from class positions the noble aims of our party's policy and the advantages of the Soviet way of life. It is necessary to supplement the repertoire more energetically with plays by Soviet and progressive foreign authors which unmask the reactionary essence of imperialism and the deep crisis of its spiritual culture.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the party organization's attention to the need to perfect the ideopolitical education of the collective, including individual work with actors and directors, particularly the young.

The CPSU Central Committee has recommended to the ministries of culture of the USSR and union republics that purposeful work be organized to implement the statements and conclusions made in Yuriy Andropov's report "60 years of the USSR" on the necessity to make the mutual enrichment of the cultures of the USSR peoples even more fruitful and to make the best of each cultures available to everyone. To do this, it is necessary to raise the role of state orders [zakaz] for creating highly artistic plays which would mirror the life of Soviet society; to improve the introduction of new dramatic works to theaters and to organize their translation and dissemination in the languages of the peoples of the USSR. It has been recommended that the state television and radio widen the propaganda of the union republics' theatrical art achievements, showing better plays and the new creative works of actors and theater directors.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS ON FODDER, TRANSPORT CITED

PM031119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Text] High Productivity for Hayfields and Pastures

With a view to ensuring the fulfillment of the relevant targets envisaged in the country's food program, the USSR Government has adopted a resolution "concerning measures to raise the productivity of natural hayfields and pastures."

Noting that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes still underestimate the role of natural hayfields and pastures in increasing the production of coarse and succulent fodder and in providing green fodder for livestock raising, the USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the Union Republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms and the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations to ensure in 1983-1990 the implementation of measures to improve the utilization and significantly raise the productivity of natural hayfields and pastures and, thereby secure further growth in the production of coarse and succulent fodder and green fodder so as to fully satisfy the requirements of public-sector livestock raising and of livestock privately owned by citizens and to create the necessary carryover reserve stocks of fodder.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other ministries and departments have been set the target of carrying out in 1984-1985, and during the 12th 5-year plan, work to improve radically natural hayfields and pastures over an area of 21 million hectares, to create irrigated hayfields and pastures over an area of 1.4 million hectares and to provide water supplies for pastures over an area of 25 million hectares. Measures are envisaged to improve the utilization of marsh meadows, re grass unproductive hayfields and pastures create pasture-protecting forest belts, and open up semi desert, desert and mountain natural fodder land.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences must elaborate and implement measures for the accelerated creation and introduction of new and highly productive strains of meadow and pasture grass, the organization of production of high-quality graded seeds for these crops, and also the strengthening of the material and technical base of grass selection and seed production.

Targets are set for the installation in 1984-1990 of some 5,400 wind-power and wind-driven [vetroenergeticheskiye i vetromekhanicheskiye] units needed to pump water up to the pastures and making it possible to reduce liquid fuel expenditure for this purpose, as well as for the delivery to agriculture of machines and other equipment to mechanize operations in meadow and pasture fodder production.

To Develop Progressive Types of Transport

The USSR Council of Ministers, proceeding from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, has examined the question of measures to further develop and more widely introduce continuous and new specialized types of transport.

The resolution which has been adopted notes that under the conditions of the national economy's growing needs for the transportation of freight, great significance attaches to the accelerated development and wider introduction of hydraulic pipeline transportation, container pipeline transportation, linear indication transportation, cableways and other continuous and new specialized types of transportation and their utilization, along with railroad and automobile transport, for the transportation of bulk freight.

The USSR Council of Ministers has determined that USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must, as of 1983, envisage in their schemes for the development and siting of sectors of the national economy and of industry the use of main pipelines systems for the hydraulic transportation of coal, mining and metallurgical raw materials, raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers and other freight, and must envisage in the plans the construction of new enterprises and for the modernization and expansion of existing ones the use of continuous and new specialized types of transport for loose bulk freight. Indicators for the construction of relevant transportation facilities must be singled out on a separate line in the last of new construction projects.

A number of ministries and scientific research institutes have been instructed to submit to the USSR Gosplan materials substantiating the expediency of designing and constructing main pipeline systems for the hydraulic transportation of coal iron ore, apatite and nephelite concentrates and raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers to different regions (the Urals, the Volga Region, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and the Central and Northwestern regions of the European part of the country).

Work on the construction of main pipeline systems for hydraulic transportation (on "turnkey" conditions) and the functions of head ministry for the execution of scientific research, experimental design and planning and surveying works connected with the creation of these and a number of other new transportation systems have been entrusted to the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers must ensure the fulfillment of scientific research, experimental design and planning work connected with the creation of pneumatic pipeline container transportation and a system for the centralized vacuum collection of household refuse in cities, the production and delivery of complete sets of specialized equipment for pneumatic transporation in quarries, housing and municipal services and intraplant transporation, their installation and adjustment, and also the operation and technical servicing of above-mentioned systems and the training of the necessary personnel. A transprogress republican industrial association for pneumatic pipeline container transport is being organized in the RSFSR.

The Georgian SSR State Committee for Specialized Transport and systems for its automation has been entrusted with performing the appropriate work for the creation and introduction of special freight and freight-passenger cableways and monorail transportation for agriculture.

A number of USSR ministries and departments and union republics councils of ministers have been assigned targets for ensuring the development, manufacture and testing of experimental industrial models and the startup of series production of equipment, instruments and materials for systems of continous and new specialized types of transport.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS 3 MARCH

LD031826 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee at its regular meeting has heard a report by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov about the results of his official visit to Greece. Approving the outcome of the visit, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out that its results open new prospects for deepening cooperation between the two countries in the interests of peace, detente and international security; for establishing a climate of mutual understanding between the USSR and Greece; and for consistent development of Soviet-Greek relations in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other areas.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered proposals for perfecting legislation directed at strengthening discipline on transport, intensifying the struggle against violations of traffic regulations, improving the safety of carriage of people and cargoes, protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee examined issues of further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in the fields of legal aid in civil, family and criminal cases, as well as a number of other issues of international and domestic life.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Shitikov Address

LD241632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] The enlarged edition of the bureau of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation today heard a report by Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the committee and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, concerning the participation of representatives of the Soviet public in the Vienna international conference devoted to the subject of how to prevent the threat of war in Europe. It was emphasized at the session that the recent peaceful initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries, put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, initiatives which are also contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, was at the center of attention of the conference. Measures aimed at expanding ties between the Soviet public and the social circles of foreign countries which strive to contribute to the cause of detente, security and cooperation have been drawn up at the session.

Romanov Attends Party Meeting

LD041122 Leningrad Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpts] A meeting of the first secretaries of Leningrad Gorkom and Leningrad Oblast Raykoms has been held at the Leningrad Obkom. The party committees' tasks in perfecting the style of organizational and political work conducted with the masses; in improving the selection, distribution and education of cadres and in increasing their responsibility for specific areas of activity were examined.

Special attention was paid at the meeting to the importance of the struggle against verbiage, against multiplying paper work and repeated discussions of obvious problems.

Comrades Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, addressed the meeting.

ALEKSANDR BOVIN COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV PRIORITIES

PM011443 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Feb 83 p 10

[IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin interview in Moscow with Danish radio Moscow correspondent Samuel Rachlin: "Andropov's Soviet Union Youthfully Optimistic"; no date given]

[Text] Moscow, Feb -- The door to room 640 on the 6th floor of government organ IZVESTIYA's building on Gorkiy Street in the center of Moscow is always wide open so that people passing by can look in and so that the man sitting in the room can see what is happening out in the corridor.

Inside the spartan office sits Aleksandr Bovin, one of the Soviet Union's best known political commentators, a large, broad man with an inscrutable smile on his lips, which are partially hidden by a well-trimmed mustache. His small, bright eyes radiate energy and presence while there is something restless and hectic about his large body.

He chain smokes and prefers the Soviet brand, Stolichnyye, to western brands.

The 52-year-old Bovin is known to have a close relationship with new party leader Yuriy Andropov. Many people had expected Bovin to climb a little in the hierarchy and to be given a key post. But he dismisses all such speculation as unfounded and says he is very satisfied to stay where he is.

As tangible proof of his sympathy with the new leader Bovin has placed a little portrait of Yuriy Andropov on the bookshelf behind his office desk. He never had one of Brezhnev.

Aleksandr Bovin has no doubts that the power handover in the Kremlin will lead to renewal and change, but he pointed out that the fundamental principles will remain unchanged.

"The individual also plays quite an important role in Russia," he said. "As in every other country the decisionmaking process is dependent on the personality of individual leaders. However, this does not apply to strategic principles because they are not subject to the influence of the individual. But it does apply to forms of political expression.

"If you compare Brezhnev and Andropov you can see that our foreign policy strategy remains completely unchanged. But when you read Andropov's speeches and compare them with Brezhnev's there is a purely human difference. Attitude and mentality primarily show themselves in the forms of expression, while the strategic aspects remain the same."

Bovin predicted that Soviet foreign policy will be more active under the new leaders.

"The objective of this foreign policy will not just be to advance proposals -- heaven knows there have been many proposals made by our side -- but now we will also strive to ensure that they are implemented. I believe that foreign policy will be extremely active.

"As far as domestic policy is concerned I believe that there will be changes that have been maturing for a long time. Some affect the economy, but we also need to bring some order into our ideological life. Just as in any other society, there are a mass of problems to be solved. The politicians' task is to assign priorities correctly, because it is impossible to solvethem all at once.

"I believe that two tasks will be especially important for us -- ideological work, for this is directly connected with the very foundation of our policies, and the problems with economic development."

Over the years Aleksandr Bovin has reached the position of the Soviet Union's top political commentator. His articles and commentaries in the government organ are read with special attention by everyone because they are more substantial and more subtle than most of the others, but also because Bovin, with his close ties with the party leadership, has a good knowledge of the political processes and decisions in the Kremlin.

At the same time he also has the ability to express himself more openly and sharply than the majority of his colleagues on IZVESTIYA and other papers.

He is completely loyal to his country and the system, but when he describes Soviet policy and Soviet actions he does so without the usual dogmatic cliches and orthodox views.

In his commentaries he often combines intelligent analysis with tough polemical attacks spiced with sly hints. This makes his commentaries worth reading. Bovin is a man for whom the Soviet system has great use.

"Of course there are many Western observers who would really like to see behind the Kremlin walls to see who voted to send troops to Afghanistan, for example, and who voted against," Bovin said.

"People would also like to know who voted for Andropov as general secretary and who voted for Chernenko. They are all madly interested in that, because they are used to knowing how many times Reagan has kissed his wife Nancy. This could influence policy and that is why they are so interested in it. But we are not as interested."

Aleksandr Bovin smiled most contentedly. By his side there was a row of telephones. When one of them rang he lifted the receiver and said in an authoritative voice: "I am listening." When another telephone rang a little later he said, "No, this is not the undertaker's."

When he had replaced the receiver he explained with a laugh that that is his favorite reply when someone gets the wrong number.

But a little later he was concentrating fully on our conversation. He lighted a new cigarette while he put out the old one. He said that he agrees that it is of course much more important to know how a decision is made in the Kremlin than it is to know how many times Reagan kisses his wife. He also understands that the U.S. public hears more -- and different -- information from the White House than just the kisses.

"You must be aware that we have a different political tradition," he said.

"While the political decisionmaking process in the West takes place as though at a circus before the eyes of a colossal number of spectators, we have a different tradition. Our decisionmaking processes run their course without too much publicity. It is important that the people taking part in the decisionmaking process retain maximum objectivity in their evaluation of the actual issues.

"Pressure from public opinion could make their approach to the problems more difficult when decisions are made in public. That is why we think that, at the present stage of development at least, it is better for these problems to be handled with as little public access as possible."

Bovin went on to explain that a long series of institutions and bodies helps the Politburo to reach a decision. These could be trade union representatives, military men and members of the Academy of Sciences or other specialist groups.

[Question] But how are the decisions in the Politburo then made when the experts have put forward their reports and their views?

[Bovin] "The question put is simply whether all are agreed on the various questions. And so you answer 'Yes' you agree, or 'No' you don't agree, and then nothing happens.

"I would like to stress that in accordance with our political tradition this is an intimate political process. And only completed decisions reach the surface."

[Question] "Intimate" is hardly the right word. Is not "secret" more suitable?

[Bovin] "Yes, but that is what I call political tradition. As everyone knows, our party was illegal long before it came to power. All this had to take place in the greatest secrecy. Now 60 years have passed, which I admit is a long time, but the traditions from those days have survived.

"Even if you ignore the traditions I have to say that a decision can be prepared more objectively and more scientifically if it is protected from the general public, which could influence it in one direction or another. It is more convenient for us like that."

One of Andropov's most striking changes so far is the publication of reports on the Politburo's weekly meetings. Everyone had always known that it meets once a week, but the public had never been told what happens at the meetings. But since 11 December all newspapers have published reports on the meetings.

Of course there are no traditions that cannot be broken, Aleksandr Bovin said reflectively. Obviously the comrades in the Politburo have found that it serves their purpose to systematically inform the Soviet people what the people in the party's supreme body are doing. In doing so they are lifting the curtain of secrecy a little and are helping to clip tradition's wings.

Bovin fell silent, but added with a broad smile:

"That I cannot say, but perhaps it will be possible to receive more detailed reports about what is happening in the Politburo in 50 years' time."

Bovin himself worked in the Central Committee for many years in its International Section [as published], where he formed part of a group under Andropov's direct leadership.

Among the other members was Georgiy Arbatov, who is now head of the United States and Canada Institute. There were also a large number of other intellectuals who today occupy various key posts.

Some 11 years ago Bovin left the Central Committee and became a commentator for IZVESTIYA.

When THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote about the group last summer, describing its members as intellectuals who were positive about reforms and had close ties with Andropov, Bovin did not hide the fact that he liked being mentioned as one of the group's most important members.

He smiled contentedly, quoted THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and showed off with the hints of his close relationship with Andropov and his access to sources close to the party leadership.

[Question] When Andropov left the post of KGB chief last May and moved to the Central Committee Secretariat as secretary many took it as a sign that he would take over the post of general secretary. Do you agree?

[Bovin] "I must admit that I was one of those who took exactly that view of the situation. Others took a different view. But when all is said and done, it is a question decided by the Politburo members. Those outside looking on cannot do much other than wait and see."

[Question] There is much talk of a power struggle in the Kremlin. Is there a power struggle going on?

[Bovin] "I think that it would have been logical to talk of a power struggle before the power handover. But now that it has taken place, you can hardly talk of a power struggle. On the contrary, I think that we now have a fairly well united collective leadership. I see no signs of a power struggle and I am, after all, closer to the Kremlin than my honored friends, the Kremlinologists -- it only takes me 15 minutes on the bus to get to the Kremlin."

It is not surprising that Aleksandr Bovin is not impressed by the work done by Kremlinologists in the West. According to him there is very little in their analyses that agrees with the facts.

"Their work is something that can be enjoyed like a sort of detective novel," he said, "but there is great confusion in their arguments and conclusions and they contain little substance. In the vast majority of cases people are misled.

"But we hope that in time we will give the Kremlinologists an ever decreasing amount of material for guesses and predictions. One of the directions in which our democracy is developing is precisely toward the gradual creation of greater publicity surrounding the political processes."

Aleksandr Bovin is known to the majority of people in the Soviet Union perhaps not so much in his capacity as a commentator for IZVESTIYA but more as the man behind the television program "International Panorama," which is broadcast every week.

There too he is well known for his elegant use of nuance. His appearances on the television screen give him rich opportunity to show how well has mastered the art of hints and ambiguities. It has become something of a firm tradition that he is responsible for the last "International Panorama" program every year.

At the end of 1981 he ended the program by talking about the prospects for 1982, "which will be a year of happy changes," he promised Soviet television viewers, and many people kept these words in mind.

At the end of last year he said that 1983 would be an optimistic and youthful year.

Aleksandr Bovin is able to impart this type of little message with a sly smile and a twinkle in his eyes.

IZVESTIYA ON NEED FOR CONSCIENTIOUS LABOR

PM011427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Conscientious Labor Is a Source of Prosperity"]

[Text] In December 1920 at the Eighth All-Russian Congress of Soviets Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: "The greater the scope and breadth of historical actions, so the greater will be the number of people who participate in these actions and, conversely, the deeper the transformation we wish to carry out the more we have to arouse interest and a conscious attitude toward this transformation and convince more and more millions and tens of millions of the necessity of this transformation."

By following Lenin's instruction, the party and Soviet power have roused millions of working people to energetic participation in the building of a new socialist state. The whole Soviet people, all the USSR nations and ethnic groups, are participating today in the building of a socialist society.

As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums a further increase in social production and the people's prosperity in this country has been secured. The total volume of industrial production compared with January of last year has increased by 6.3 percent and labor productivity in industry as a whole has risen by 5.5 percent, accounting for 87 percent of the increase in output.

However, according to a number of very important indicators plan targets over the first 2 years of the 5-year plan have gone unfulfilled, and labor productivity is growing at rates that cannot satisfy us at the present time.

"What we produce," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted during his meeting with Moscow machine tool builders, "often costs us too much. There is considerable overexpenditure of material and financial resources and labor costs are excessive. And the consequence is the development of an imbalance between the growth of production of the population's monetary incomes."

What is necessary for the party's plans to be translated into practical deeds? Principally, it requires discipline: labor, technological, supply and state discipline. It requires conscientious, creative labor with everyone, from minister down to ordinary worker and kolkhoz member, displaying a high sense of responsibility for his assignment; it requires communist consciousness and organization. It is not simply a question of executive discipline but of a creative attitude to any job, large or small. And this attitude demands tireless mental work in a quest for what is novel, it demands constant concern for augmenting the results of labor, it demands initiative and resourcefulness in improving the labor and production processes. Working creatively means overcoming conservatism and inertia and striving for high productivity and output quality.

The entire activity of our party is based on a most humane principle enshrined in the party program: Everything for man, everything on behalf of man. This principle is consistently being implemented and forms the basis of the party's economic strategy.

As the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum noted, the plan for the third year of the 5-year plan period hews to the party's line toward increasing the working people's prosperity. This plan confirms that concern for Soviet man, the conditions of his labor and everyday life and his spiritual development remains a most important party policy precept. The Soviet people realize that an improvement in living conditions does not come about of its own accord. It is achieved only through the conscientious creative labor of the Soviet people themselves.

It is necessary that the effect of enhanced discipline should have an impact at every production level and that everyone should fulfill his norm and production target. We need the sort of conscious working discipline that advances production. A pacesetting worker is distinguished not only by conscious discipline and high skill but also by his sense of being a thrifty manager -- a person with a state approach in his thinking characterized by a ceaseless search for what is new and ways of doing more and better with smaller expenditures in terms of materials and working time.

The team form of labor organization and remuneration, which is becoming increasingly widespread, is an important factor for strengthening labor discipline and for the formation in the working people of a sense of responsibility for their work and for the results of the collective's labor.

This way of labor organization and remuneration according to the end result with the coefficient of each member's participation being taken into account unites a collective, strengthens production discipline, raises labor productivity and consequently earnings too, nurtures in all its participants a thrifty attitude toward equipment, tools and materials and shapes a proprietorial sense. The team form of labor organization and remuneration has one further very important quality, namely, each worker carries out his work in front of his comrades and at a pace that is dictated by the production process from the initial stage through to the product's completion. That is why a careless person, a slacker, cannot get on in a collective. The principle of collectivism, which helps everybody to acquire skill, here becomes firmly established. And that means savings of time, labor resources and materials.

The team labor method at the Moscow No 3 furniture assembly combine has convincingly demonstrated its advantages over individual piecework in recent years, especially during the complicated period of reorganization for the production of new modular furniture.

"People combined into teams," team leader Yu. Ozheralev says, "become much more energetic and demanding, everyone feels himself to be a representative of the collective. Accordingly, the center of the enterprise's whole economic activity shifts to the team."

The struggle to reduce the materials, intensiveness of products, to economize on materials, is playing an enormous role in the struggle to raise labor productivity. Prompt supply, efficient labor organization in every enterprise and at each work station and decisive, well thought-out work in mechanizing low-productivity manual labor are important. Proprietorial thriftiness in saving working time and making full use of it is essential.

All this accords with the party's strategy for the eighties as a whole. This strategy is aimed at ensuring that with every passing year the Soviet people live better, that their labor brings them increasingly weighty results and that our socialist system reveals more fully its humane essence and creative potential.

SECOND EDITION OF ROMANOV ANTHOLOGY REVIEWED

PM251639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed review: "Directing the Activeness of the Masses"]

[Text] The main content of the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people at the contemporary stage is the improvement of developed socialism. Many sides and aspects of this activity are illuminated in the anthology of selected speeches and articles by G.V. Romanov (Footnote: "Selected Speeches and Articles" [Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati], G.V. Romanov, Second, expanded edition, Political Literature Publishing House, 1983, 640 pages) member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, which has been published. The collection covers the period March 1971 through December 1982 and reflects the oblast party organization's considerable work in directing the economy, in accelerating scientific and technical progress, in developing production collectives' creative activeness and in the working people's communist education.

A consistent struggle for the national economy's increased efficiency is today's central task. Herein lies the key to the growth of the material basis for further transformation of social relations, the flourishing of spiritual culture and all-around development of the individual.

The oblast party organization, G.V. Romanov notes, proceeds chiefly from the premise that the scientific and technical potential of the Leningrad economy, the highly skilled cadres and the potential and reserves can be better and more fully exploited if all production and management subunits and every working person operate creatively, making full use of their knowledge and skill. During the 11th 5-Year Plan the efforts of the working people of the city and oblast are being concentrated on the modernization and retooling of enterprises, their specialization in producing articles of a high technical standard and quality and the greater loading of production capacities. In the last 2 years industrial output has increased by more than R1 billion, the whole increase being obtained via increased labor productivity.

The book illuminates the Leningraders' experience in creating associations. Powerful labor collectives have been formed where large-scale party organizations operate, the most important economic tasks are successfully resolved and the latest scientific and technical achievements are assimilated. Thus, the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod Association Collective has completed the assembly of the first 25,000-kilowatt series-produced gas-pumping unit for the Siberia-Western Europe main gas pipeline, whose main features are superior to comparable foreign units. Associations are responsible for over 70 percent of Leningrad industry's total output.

The role of Leningrad's technical and cultural potential in the implementation of the food program is increasing. The areas for the application of effect here are extremely varied. They include the retooling of agriculture, the development of economical techniques for storing output, the transfer of experience of economic and cultural building to the countryside and assistance with cadres. The oblast party organization considers the fulfillment of the Food Program to be the "business of absolutely everyone."

Whichever national economic sector is taken, the author observes, the end result largely depends on the standard of planning and management. During the last 5-year plan a transition from plans for the comprehensive economic and social development of labor collectives and administrative regions to the implementation of a single plan for the city and oblast was carried out. A good base was thereby laid for the overcoming of departmental disunity, better coordination between the sectorial and territorial principles in planning and management and the rational exploitation of the industrial potential of the city and oblast in the interests of the whole country.

Our plans' success depends chiefly on the fruitfulness of labor. As the scale of production expands and its nature becomes more complex, so the demands not only on the vocational training but also on the labor and technical discipline, conscientiousness, efficiency and organization of every working person grow.

Nowhere do Soviet man's best qualities manifest themselves so graphically as in conscientious and creative labor, which was and remains the chief yardstick of merit and honor in our society. A decisive contribution to molding these qualities is made by the party organizations, the nucleus of labor collectives. The anthology convincingly shows that questions of party influence and the enhancement of communists' vanguard role, primarily at the grassroots levels -- in teams, in sections, on farms and in shops, that is, where the fate of the plans is decided -- are constantly at the center of attention of CPSU obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

The following are being spread in city and oblast enterprises thanks to party support: the initiative of the optical mechanics, Svetlana and Pozitron associations in raising technical standards and quality and reducing the time taken to create and assimilate new equipment; the Elektrosila work force's initiative "a state seal of quality for each new article"; and the experience of the enterprises and organizations participating in the creation of the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES. Labor cooperation between collectives of railroad workers, truck drivers, sailors and river transport workers in the Leningrad transport network is deepening.

In conformity with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum the oblast party organization is conducting an extensive search for and experimental development of economic and organizational measures to ensure good-quality and highly productive labor, saving of raw and semifinished materials and manpower, and the initiative and responsibility of everyone for his sector of work. Practice shows that it is not enough merely to persuade working people to display a conscientious attitude toward their work. It is necessary to create conditions in which they can and must work better and more productively and raise the quality of output. This is the direct duty of economic leaders and the direct responsibility of trade union committees.

At the same time the book says that there are still, as before, cases of a wage-leveling approach to providing incentives for working people. It is essential that people in each collective be well aware of who is working and how and evaluate conscientious labor at its true worth. It is then also easier to see the person who lags behind or shirks his tasks. "Honest working people propose stepping up the struggle against those who disrupt production, slackers, idlers, drunkards and bad workmen and those whose labor book is more like a guide to Leningrad's enterprises. And these are just demands. It is important to bring into play the force of workers' meetings and comrades' courts and the force of public opinion, the opinion of the labor collective, which can often do much more than any official order or instruction. In those cases where persuasion does not work resolute measures must be taken against malicious shirkers and violators of labor discipline. This is in the interests of the majority of honest working people, and will certainly receive their support (p 576)."

In point of fact, those economic leaders for whom the course toward production intensification has not become the norm and the rule and who, in the old fashion, hope for an increase in the size of the work force play into the hands of the "drifters." Attempts to "modify" the plan -- while maintaining the wages fund, of course -- also have a negative influence on labor discipline.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum directly linked the success of organizational and economic work with the correct selection and placement of cadres. It is essential, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, that "politically mature, competent, enterprising people possessing organizational abilities and a feeling for new, without which it is impossible to lead modern production successfully nowadays, be present in the decisive sections." This problem is also accorded much attention in the book.

One thought runs throughout the items in the book: The universal assertion of the Leninist work style is the most important condition of an effective cadre policy. It is based on a scientific approach to questions of economic and cultural building, collective leadership, a close link with the masses, high exactingness toward cadres and the widespread development of criticism and self-criticism.

The whole political educational work of Leningrad City and Oblast party organizations, as the book shows, is closely connected with life and the tasks that the labor collectives are resolving. The more than 300,000 propagandists, speakers, lecturers, political information officials and agitation workers seek to fulfill their assignments as well as possible. Integrated political days, when approximately 40,000 leaders -- from party obkom secretary to enterprise director -- speak in labor collectives and give answers to topical questions, have firmly become part of the oblast party organization's work practice. Party workers and leaders, G.V. Romanov notes, must always associate with the masses, must have personal impressions of the atmosphere in the plant and sovkhoz, on the construction site and in the school, and must unswervingly follow Lenin's behest: "Let us have fewer high-flown phrases and a more simple, everyday action...." In other words, it is a matter of achieving unity of ideological-theoretical, political-educational and organizational and economic work.

The book also examines questions of the interconnection between the Soviet people's accomplishments and the world situation and the struggle for security and cooperation among the planet's peoples. The Soviet Union, through its successes in economic and cultural building and in the formation of the new man, is exerting ever-greater influence on the world revolutionary process. Our country's international activity is carried out in constant cooperation with the fraternal socialist states, communist and workers' parties and other progressive forces. "The socialist countries have an honest and open policy. We strive for peace for all countries and peoples. And we are inspired by the fact that this policy meets with vigorous support among the developing states and within the Nonaligned Movement and that it meets with understanding in realistically-minded circles in capitalist countries. The whole progressive international public advocates the policy of peace. It is precisely to this policy, and it alone, that the future can belong (p 587)."

The Leningrad City and Oblast working people, like all the Soviet people, warmly support the energetic activity of the Communist Party and its Central Committee directed at securing favorable international conditions for communist building in our country. "Our country," the author observes, "which came into being with the decree on peace, remains a reliable bulwark of peace and social progress. And we will have no greater concern than to continue to strengthen its economic and defense might through unity of will and action and creative labor (p 628)."

The content of G.V. Romanov's book is multifaceted and there is a wealth of factual material analyzed in it. It makes it possible to gain a fuller idea of the main avenues of the activity of our party and one of its combat detachments -- the Leningrad party organization.

SMUGGLING PROBLEM DETAILED; OFFICIALS DISMISSED

PM281125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 83 Second Edition p 6

[Article by USSR First Deputy General Prosecutor N. Bazhenov under the rubric "The Citizen, Society and the Law": "Arrested Smuggling"]

[Text] Our state has a monopoly on foreign trade. It is conducted via authorized representatives, organizations and institutions. Maliciously breaking the law, smugglers are trying to take material and cultural valuables out of the USSR and supply from abroad goods in great demand for speculative purposes.

In addition to its actual material damage, smuggling is morally and politically harmful to society, generating private ownership aspirations in certain unstable citizens, and it gives rise to disregard for our moral and ethical principles. Smugglers have a corrupting influence on people around them and they try to use unearned income to obtain illegal benefits. Their "main occupation" is often accompanied by other serious crimes -- theft, bribery, violation of the rules governing currency operations -- and in many cases, moreover, these are painstakingly planned and plotted.

Aviation Industry Ministry executive N. Laykov used to travel abroad on official assignments as a member of the Board of International Aviation Equipment Exhibitions and was in charge of the currency provided by the ministry for that purpose. And he used the funds for his own purposes.

In toto Laykov misappropriated and spent the equivalent of R60,000. He brought some of the stolen currency secretly into the USSR, but was arrested in Moscow as he was taking it out of a locker at the railroad station.

The court sentenced Laykov to 15 years' imprisonment and his property was confiscated. He also had to pay damages. This was the inevitable outcome. Blind self-interest never did anyone any good. But the question arises: Why weren't the shark's ambitions nipped in the bud?

Laykov's crimes were made possible because of a failure to strictly monitor his work. Did the responsible officials really fail to notice that the man was on the slippery slope, that he had a weakness for money? They did know something but they turned a blind eye. They received their just punishment. For negligence in their work and for inadequate control over the financing of international aviation exhibitions abroad Deputy Minister M. Mikhaylov and Foreign Relations Administration Chief S. Andriasov were dismissed.

Our country's ties with other states broaden with each passing year. We have opened our doors wide to foreign visitors: business people, scientific and cultural figures, athletes, and tourists. The vast majority of them are benevolent people who respect our laws and ways. However the investigative and legal professions have seen many cases of foreign citizens using trips to the USSR for their own mercenary interests. They are responsible for nearly two-thirds of the incidence of smuggling crimes.

Operating as members of smuggling groups made up of FRG citizens and some Moscow residents, Ginster and Schornberg, drivers for the West German Klingenberg transport firm, carried goods and valuables across the USSR state border. They also made criminal use of customs and other documents authorising the import and export of baggage and freight belonging to the staff of foreign missions. As a result of smuggling operations Schornberg brought into the USSR several tens of thousands of head scarves, a large number of jackets, velvet trousers and gold articles. Ginster smuggled in and out goods worth over R1.5 million. The criminals were given long prison terms and their property and money were confiscated.

Our class opponents often use contraband channels to bring into the USSR hostile materials and facilities for subversive activity. On the instructions of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists abroad, the priest Vincenzo set about taking into the USSR a large financial "contribution" for the perpetration of anti-Soviet acts, but he was caught red-handed. He confessed, repented and was expelled from our country.

Soviet specialists, physicians, construction workers, scientific and cultural figures and artists travel to countries all over the world. They set an example of scrupulous service of the motherland. But, as they say, there is a black sheep in every family. Some people, influenced by bourgeois propaganda lies, yearn to taste the "delights" of the capitalist way of life and resort to all kinds of tricks in order to take all manner of valuables out of their native country illegally. They indulge in smuggling whenever they are summoned or invited abroad. But punishment is inevitable.

For a long time S. Goldenberg worked for a food marketing organization in a rayon in the city of Lvov. Abusing her official position she systematically stole and cheated customers. She illegally transferred a considerable part of her ill-gotten gains to the United States, where she has a son and daughter living.

In criminal collusion with A. Kats, foreman at the Berdichev leather footwear combine, who made private visits to the United States, Goldenberg tried to smuggle out illicitly obtained valuables, including a diamond worth around R24,000; her kids planned to set up in business for themselves over there. Everything was taken from Kats during the customs inspection at Sheremetyevo International Airport. He and Goldenberg were sentenced by the court to long prison terms.

It is well-known that smugglers try to exploit price differences on the world market, since in our country they are lower on many goods.

Odessa customs officers discovered a large quantity of valuables in specially equipped hiding places when inspecting the baggage of (A. Melikssetyan), a tourist from Los Angeles returning to the United States from the USSR aboard the motorship Karelia.

It was established that most of them had been given to him to smuggle out of the country by M. Marcirosyan, former director of an antique shop in Yerevan. In criminal collusion they tried to smuggle out diamonds, gold and silverware, and antiquarian artifacts.

Martirosyan also arrived in Odessa from Yerevan in time for the motorship's departure. He decided to check on how the "operation" was going. On seeing his accomplice fail to board the ship and realizing that the plan had failed Martirosyan left town fast. He forged himself papers, bought an automobile in the name of an acquaintance's daughter and tried to hide from the investigative organs. To no avail, however. Martirosyan was detained. Large sums of Soviet money and gold and silverware belonging in a museum were found and taken from him in the course of a search. Criminal proceedings were instituted against both men.

The law enforcement organs are waging and will continue to wage an implacable struggle against such crimes. In particular, procuracy workers are stepping up oversight of punctilious fulfillment of antismuggling laws.

Many of the facts cited here were brought to light by customs service workers, but the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade's Main Customs Administration must take vigorous steps to ensure more effective monitoring of the work of every local customs establishment and to make inspection service workers more accountable and exacting.

It is also important to ensure that workers in the relevant services, ministries and departments called upon to safeguard state interests do not relax their vigilance. Unfortunately, some officials do not always display integrity and firmness in combating those who are after easy money. And yet any carelessness and irresponsibility in selecting and training people sent abroad leads sooner or later to more than just material losses. A mercenary environment drags down politically immature and morally unstable people.

It is imperative to increase labor collectives' ideological and educational role, persistently strive to form a healthy political, moral and psychological climate and to inculcate in all Soviet people an awareness of their solemn civic duty, honor and dignity. Anyone taking it into his head to go in for smuggling must know that he will inevitably be called to account for his misdeeds with all the severity of Soviet laws.

RAYKOMS ESTABLISH AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS

PM010919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Concerns of Rural Raykoms"]

[Excerpt] The times dictate the need to further perfect the style of party leadership and enhance its competence and efficiency. The party raykoms now have additional potential to ensure the skillful political leadership of the agroindustrial complex. In particular, agricultural sections have been established with the task of intensifying party influence at rayon level. Their foremost task is to monitor daily the progress of the practical implementation of projected measures. Such monitoring, combined with vigorous organizational and educational work, helps to uncover new reserves and accelerates matters.

The experience of many raykoms attests that the main thing today is to orient and mobilize the communists and all workers toward effective utilization of the existing production potential, strengthening discipline, strictest observance of the policy of economy and thrift, and the implementation of financial autonomy and progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration.

Really weighty successes are achieved wherever strict party responsibility for the fate of state plans is backed up daily by active concern for the development of workers' independence in resolving those problems that fall within their sphere of competence. Petty tutelage and bureaucratic administration are incompatible with this.

The party raykoms are most directly and immediately concerned with both the formation and the establishment of rayon agroindustrial associations. It is very important that the associations everywhere be fully staffed with skilled workers, possessing organizational qualities and having a sense for innovation, who are able to ensure in practice the improvement of leadership of the rayon's "food production shop." It is necessary to give greater attention to the education of cadres, bearing in mind that the mastering of modern principles of economic management requires to a certain degree that the mode of thinking and notions that have taken shape over the years be broken down.

The introduction of the new structure of management makes it possible to eliminate departmental barriers and superfluous duplicative elements as well as to make a more rational use of capital and human resources. Favorable conditions are created under such circumstances for the further development of the militancy of primary party organizations. The raykoms must take constant pains so that the creative approach toward practical work becomes an immutable law in the activity of each one of these organizations. It is precisely they that determine to a decisive degree the standard of organization and discipline in collectives and how substantial the end result will be. It is necessary to help the primary party organizations, and especially at economically weak farms, to improve the placement of communists, the verification of performance and the monitoring of the administration's work. The CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Work Done by the Party Organization of the Road to Communism Kolkhoz in Fedorovskiy Rayon, Kustanay Oblast, in Fulfillment of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum" is of fundamentally important significance in this respect.

The questions of party work coordination are acquiring great significance today. Favorable opportunities in this direction are provided by the rights, granted to rural raykoms, to set up as and when necessary councils of secretaries of the party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises belonging to a production association, and also of farms belonging to interfarm formations located on the territory of any single rayon. Just such a council, which comprises the leaders of the communists from all enterprises and establishments of the rayon agroindustrial association, is functioning successfully in Latvia's Talsinskiy Rayon, for example.

It is to be regretted that some raykoms, as evidenced by PRAVDA's mail, at times replace concern for enhancing the militancy of primary party organizations with the holding of numerous conferences and sessions that distract the activists from their main task -- working with people. Here and there the work is hindered by the notorious "daily routine," when involvement with current problems relating to the sphere of competence of economic executives leaves the party raykom workers no time for a thorough analysis of cardinal problems. Frequently in such cases people set too great a store by the documentation churned out on any pretext. To judge by all accounts, that is how matters stand at the Baltayskiy Party Raykom, Saratovskaya Oblast. Were one to judge by the quantity of decisions taken and measures being pursued, "work is in full swing" here. And yet, for several years now the volume of production and procurements of agricultural products not only has failed to increase but has actually fallen in a number of basic categories. Nevertheless, the raykom always has at hand the "relevant" documentation, "objective" reasons are cited, and there are the usual assurances.... It must be stated bluntly: No, this is not the way to work nowadays.

'SHCHEKINO METHOD' EXPERIENCES PLANNING PROBLEMS

LD031534 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Vremya has recently shown the report: Shchekino Experience -- Problems and Prospects. At the invitation of our editorial board, the heads of a number of ministries and departments have participated in an examination of the reasons for the Shchekino movement's lack of progress. Our correspondent Aleksandr Tikhomirov reports: We will talk about planning on the basis of what has been achieved. In our country there is a practice -- although condemned in the known decision issued by the party and the government on improving economic activities it still persists -- that the more you fulfill, the more will be planned; the less you spend, the less you will correspondingly receive.

You remember that in our previous report Comrade Yunak, first secretary of the party's Tula Obkom, cited this fact: Those who initiated the Shchekino movement turned out to be in a worse position than those collectives not participating in it. To a considerable extent, this is the result of planning on the basis of what has been achieved. This is the opinion of Comrade Kostin, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; Comrade Ognyakov, head of administration for labor norms and wages at the Ministry of Power and Electrification; and Comrade Borodin, deputy minister in charge of production of mineral fertilizers.

[Begin recording] [Borodin] Planning on the basis of what has been achieved restrains the initiative of those enterprises and collectives which perform well. Under those circumstances those in charge begin to argue that while they had big achievements today, they might not have such opportunities tomorrow. Therefore, they naturally hold back the reserves. The Shchekino workers mobilized their reserves during the 5-year plan. Their labor productivity is the highest in their industry. However, their wages are lower than average for the industry.

[Question] Why has this happened to the people who, many years ago were doing several jobs and had extended their area of operation to two, three, and four units? I am quoting an economic review published in a recent issue of PRAVDA: The collectives are faced with problems when a demand for growth in labor productivity is not backed financially. The Shchekino Azot association was forced to cancel the prescribed raises and additional payments due to 1,700 workers.

This is a blatant undermining of trust in innovation. Those in charge of enterprises who do not hurry to operate according to the formula of more production with fewer workers are especially afraid of this. This is the argument: You have reduced the number of workers, therefore we will take away from you the wages fund which you have saved and will give this to weaker enterprises, because it would be of greater benefit to them.

[Borodin] Here is another aspect of this redistribution. On the one hand, it is to support the enterprises which are lagging behind. On the other hand, we are punishing precisely those enterprises which brought all the possibilities into play, which discovered their internal resources and reserves and mobilized them.

[Question] At the end of our interview, I asked Vasiliy Arkpovich [name as heard] the following question. I know that you [viewers] are also very keen to ask this question: As a deputy minister of agriculture, are you encouraging those enterprises which perform well or those which do not perform well?

[Borodin] Naturally, those who perform better should get more for their work, this is just.

And those who perform badly should reach the level of the top enterprises: Then they will receive as much as the leading enterprises. [end recording]

[Tikhomirov] Thus, you see how simple this is. However, the Shchekino experiment was unable to confirm this simple planning truth in over 15 years. During this period, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems has received its instructions on the introduction of the Shchekino method seven times. This is because the plans were geared toward instant gain, toward obtaining effective figures. However, the main gain of the Shchekino movement is its many years of long and reliable vision. [camera shows plowing and snow retention work in progress in the fields]

CURRENT STATUS OF GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION NOTED

LD011136 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- February, although being the shortest month of the year, proved to be the most successful during the entire period of the construction of the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe. 824 kilometres of pipes have been laid. Winter, the main ally of the builders, has frozen finally parts of the route where machinery could not operate.

The length of the welded part of the gas pipeline has reached 3,600 kilometres. 3,210 kilometres of them have been placed into trenches, a TASS correspondent has been told at the Ministry of the Construction of Enterprises of Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR.

Construction of several sections of the gas pipeline has already been completed in the Urals and the European part of the Soviet Union. Their total length is 640 kilometres. Their testing is scheduled for March.

February saw the construction of a three-kilometre long underwater tunnel across the Siberian River Ob -- the longest navigable rivers along its entire 4,451-km route towards the Western border of the Soviet Union. This is not the only method of overcoming rivers. In the Ukraine, for example, builders made an above-water bridge across the mountain River Lomnitsa in the Carpathian Mountains. The bridge is about one kilometre long, the width of the river is twenty metres. This was done because Lomnitsa annually changes its channel and often bursts its banks.

CORRECTION TO MOSCOW TV ON MANAGEMENT, LABOR

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Moscow TV Discusses Management, Labor Issues" published in the 9 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, S 3, fourth paragraph, line three:

...CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences (adding to Voznesenskiy's title).

USSR COMMISSION HEADS REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE

LD281933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] The Commission on Agroindustrial Complexes of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers held a session today. A report was heard on the progress being made in the differentiation of purchase prices for agricultural produce and in the introduction of increments to these prices for low profitability and unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It was noted that in certain republics, krays, oblasts and rayons there are serious shortcomings in this regard. Not all kolkhozes and sovkhozes have worked out the organizational and technical measures for reducing the cost of produce and increasing production efficiency. Instances have been permitted to occur of incorrect channelling of funds allocated for increasing procurement prices and increments to them for produce sold to the state. It was stressed that these funds should first and foremost provide for an increase in the production of agricultural produce and for strengthening the economy of farms, so as to ensure high yields this year.

The USSR minister for land reclamation and water resources and the USSR minister for agriculture reported on measures connected with fulfilment of tasks set by the USSR Food Program for increasing production of agricultural produce on reclaimed lands, and on acceleration of the reconstruction of irrigation systems. The need was noted for an increase in the proportion of production on this land of corn for grain, alfalfa and other fodder crops.

The session discussed progress in fulfilment of plans for the supply of meat and dairy products to the all-union fund. Also examined was the acceleration of the introduction of the means of automation, measuring instruments and automatic control systems in branches of the agroindustrial complex.

REPUBLIC LEADERS ON AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD011832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpts][Announcer] The country's agricultural workers are now preparing for the spring sowing campaign. The decisions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenums envisage a sharp rise in the efficiency of agricultural production. What is being done now to realize the party decisions? Here is Yuriy Minivalich Khusainov, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission of the Presidium of the Republic Council of Ministers for Questions Concerning the Agroindustrial Complex:

[Begin Khusainov recording] Last year, despite difficult weather conditions, the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes fulfilled the plans for the sale to the state of grain, fruit and berries, milk, eggs and wool. At the same time we see very clearly that the results of the agricultural year could have been better if the capacities available had been used more fully. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not yet achieved a substantial improvement in the use of land, an upsurge in the yield of agricultural crops and in the productivity of animals. This year we must not merely ensure fulfillment of the tasks that have been mapped out but make good the shortfall in production that has formed during the previous 2 years of the 5-year plan.

This year it is intended that the gross output of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be increased by 12 percent in comparison with average annual output in the 10th 5-year plan, and that labour productivity in agriculture will be increased by 22.6 percent. It is envisaged in the pledges that between 25 and 26 quintals of grain, 180 quintals of potatoes, 270 quintals of sugar beet, 5 quintals of flax fiber and 165 quintals of vegetables will be gathered from every hectare planted; and that 120 quintals of meat and 453 quintals of milk will be produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land.

A most important stage in the struggle for fulfillment of the socialist pledges is the preparation for spring field work, the carrying out of the sowing operation. Sufficient seeds have been laid in for spring grain and grain and pulse crops, flax, potatoes, and perennial grasses. The range of their strains has been improved. As far as grain and pulse crops are concerned, half of the area will be taken up with pea and vetch crops, which are the most productive under our conditions. Nearly half of the grain sold to the state is supplied by the republic in the form of winter rye, that valuable food crop.

In order that the envisaged targets may be met in the production of winter crops a certain amount of work has been done in advance. Last autumn the sowing of them was carried out within the best possible time-scale and with good seeds. Careful nursing of the crops will be set against the difficult and unusual conditions of the winter. Seeds from the insurance fund will be used for possible resowing of winter crops that have perished.

An integrated system for the protection of crops against pests, diseases and weeds, which envisages the implementation of a complex of agrotechnical measures for the preparation of the soil for the crop, the observance of crop rotations, the application of optimum dosages of fertilizer, the treatment of the seeds in good time, sowing within the optimum time-schedule and agrotechnical and chemical means of combatting weeds and pests will be used widely in the cultivation of grain crops.

We call potatoes our second grain. Planting of this crop will be taken up by highly-productive, regionalized strains, and one-third of the area sown will be occupied by early and middle strains. We have enough seed potatoes.

In the all-union division of labor Belorussia belongs to the zone of developed flax cultivation. Work on bringing the flax seeds up to good condition for planting is now being completed on all farms. About 90 percent of them are already in conformity with seed standards, which is considerably higher than last year's level.

As is known, the republic is specialized in the livestock farming direction. This requires the production of fodder to be constantly built up and the quality of it to be improved. A considerable extension of areas sown to grass and under hay and pasture is envisaged. On the whole there are enough seeds for grasses: At the same time there is still a shortage of leguminous crops. Only conditioned seeds will be used on the grass-sowing battlefield.

Under our conditions it is impossible to obtain a good harvest without a full application of fertilizer to the fields. The task has therefore been set of applying about 60 million tons of organic fertilizer beneath the spring planting, which amounts to an average of 18 tons for each hectare. At the present time the task has been fulfilled to the extent of nearly 80 percent: 5 million tons more organic fertilizer has been taken out than last year's level, or more than 14 tons for each hectare of the spring sowing. The farms of the Gomel and Minsk Oblasts are carrying out the work of taking out of peat for the production of compost, and more than 22 million tons of it have to be delivered to the farms, by Selkhozkhimiya, Gos-Komselkhoz-Tekhnika, and the Ministries of Motor Transport and the Fuel Industry. In the rate that has been put forward for taking out the peat there is a real possibility that this work will be completed during the first half of March.

Measures are being implemented everywhere to complete the preparation of equipment. The repair of plows, sowing drills and cultivators has practically been completed. The fleet of vehicles and tractors has reached the planned level of readiness, with the exception of the high-powered T-150-K and K-700 tractors. The target has been set that the technical turning of every machine to be used in the spring field work must be completed fully by the middle of March.

However, all things are not solved in the way one would like them to be. A number of works are failing to deliver spare parts for the republic's agriculture under the funds for the first quarter. These are the Melitopol tractor hydraulic apparatus works; the Sib-Sel-Mash works in Novosibirsk; the Noginsk fuel apparatus works; and the Michurinsk motor engine works. The Kuybyshev directorate of the RSFSR State Committee for Oil Products is dispatching fuel and lubricant materials in a poor way. The [words indistinct] fertilizer works have got considerably behind in the delivery of hard nitrogenous fertilizers.

In the range of preparatory work a particular place is assigned to ensuring that each kolkhoz and sovkhoz has mechanizer-cadres for a two-shift use of the equipment. In a number of farms there are not enough of them. A certain number of mechanizers are therefore being brought in to work in agriculture from industrial enterprises and organizations. About 400,000 mechanizers are completing training on courses of technical instruction. Over the winter period 17,000 mechanizers will have raised their capacities, mastered industrial technology for cultivating potatoes, maize, flax and sugar beet, and studied the work experience of the best masters of the good harvest.

Considerable work is being done to introduce new forms of labor organization and payment. Three years' experience of work by teams and links on the collective contracting system has shown the advantages and long-term promise of it. Whereas 86 teams and 157 links were working under those conditions on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes last year, 410 mechanized teams and 1,080 links have been created already.

During the winter period that has already passed, the average milk yield has risen by 11 kilograms in comparison with the corresponding period of last winter. Production of milk has increased by 25,000 tons and the gross gain in weight of cattle and poultry has risen by 10,000 tons. During January and the first half of February the state was supplid with milk equal to 104 percent of last year's level; with cattle and poultry equal to 119 percent of last year's level; and with eggs equal to 105 percent. [end recording]

[Announcer] In Belorussia they are only just preparing for the spring sowing work; in Kazakhstan, on the other hand, field work has commenced on the great part of the republic's territory. The tasks facing Kazakhstan's agricultural workers are described now by Mikhail Georgiyevich Motoriko, the republic's minister of agriculture:

[Begin Motoriko recording] This year we must ensure a gross crop of grain amounting to 28.5-29 million tons; taking into consideration the fact that last year we were a little short in our deliveries to the state we must produce no less than 30 million tons. This year the spring sowing work must be carried out on an area of about 29 million hectares. The amount under grain in the republic is already stable -- it amounts to almost 25 million hectares, including 23 million hectares of spring grains. It is intended that we should for the first time have nearly 5 million hectares of fallow land, which is 800,000 more than last year.

It must be said that good preparations have been made since the autumn. In general now the situation as far as accumulating moisture is concerned can be described as good in the main grain sowing areas. A sufficient quantity of snow has built up, and there has also been a good deal of moisture there since the autumn. We can count on getting a good harvest.

Of course, we must solve a whole range of questions, and many problems arise: First, for example, the improvement of the structure of areas sown. We consider that in some of the republic's oblasts the way they fall for the idea of increasing the areas sown to barley at the expense of wheat sowing is not completely justified.

It has to be borne in mind that Kazakhstan is after all the country's main zone where strong strains of wheat are produced, without which it is impossible to bake bread. We also produce a considerable quantity of hard strains. Here we have to say directly that despite all the talk, the statistics show that the yield of barley can in no way be higher than that of wheat, but the price of barley is much lower than that of wheat.

There has always been a heightened interest in seed in Kazakhstan, which was particularly heightened this year because last year, due to drought in a number of oblasts in Kazakhstan we were obliged to lay in our seed stores seeds not from high-standard sowings but from ordinary sowings. On the whole we have a sufficient quantity of seed -- seed of the necessary reproductive standard and of the necessary strains. Now every measure is being taken to bring the seeds up to sowing standard in the time that remains, so that they come up to the first and second classes of the seed-material standard.

Concerning the cadre question: We have done a great deal of work in training cadres in recent years. It must be said that on the whole we do all the work with our own efforts, with the exception of the harvest when we bring in a few combine operators from other republics. This year, as in previous years, the main method is the group working method, so that we can in one day cultivate the field and sow it. We shall, therefore, have several thousand teams at work. This year we are paying particular attention to the introduction of so-called collective contracting teams. Experience of work has shown that they have a range of advantages, and this year more than 2,000 teams and about 3,000 links will be working under this method.

Over 1,000 subsidiary farms belonging to enterprises, organizations and establishments are currently operating in Kazakhstan, and we must think about them, too; we must not leave them, as they say, to their own fate. They will be fully provided with seed through sales of them through [word indistinct]. They also have the necessary equipment.

I would like to say a word particularly about the preparation of equipment. On the whole we have enough equipment today to carry out all the work. However, we are still not satisfied with the rate. We ourselves are not satisfied with this; we need more organized work, and there are many difficulties here. Firstly, it must be borne in mind that over 30,000 tractors are now working in Kazakhstan that have outlasted their depreciation period, that is to say they should already have been written off. Of ocurse, they require increased quantitites of spare parts and increased attention. The second thing that holds us back is the absence of spare parts. We are particularly disturbed by the situation with the powerful Kirovets tractors. Unfortunately the norms for the spare parts are clearly too low, and even these norms are badly kept. We are counting upon all our partners in the agricultural and industrial complex also doing all they have to so that the work of getting a good harvest and livestock produce is made easier and not more difficult; we are counting upon them to give us active help in solving these great tasks that face us in this crucial year of the 5-year plan. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TASHKENT TRACTOR FACTORY AWARD -- The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Komsomol Central Committee and the AUCCTU have awarded the Order of the Red banner to the Tashkent Tractor Factory Imeni 50th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR. During the jubilant year marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the factory produced over 23,000 tractors for the agricultural sector. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 28 Feb 83 GF]

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Session Devoted to Marx

LD021616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0751 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] A session of the General Assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held in Moscow today. It was devoted to the life and activity of Karl Marx and the transforming influence his teaching had on the development of mankind. Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened the session by noting that Karl Marx's name is linked with the existence of scientifically founded ideas about socialism which have exerted a decisive influence on the subsequent development of the whole world.

A report: Karl Marx and the Present Day was delivered by Academician Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Karl Marx's main service to mankind consists in the fact that he, in close cooperation with his friend and comrade-in-arms Friedrich Engels, laid down the ideological foundation for the revolutionary renewal of the world. Marxism received its organic continuation and further development in Leninism. Socialist construction in the USSR and in other countries has marked a qualitatively new stage in the historic fate of Marxist teaching and in the social progress of mankind. The great significance of this teaching for our age and for the creation of a new society is clearly and thoroughly described in Comrade Andropov's article in KOMMUNIST.

A report: Marxism and Scientific and Technical Progress was given by Ovchinnikov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences. A session of the annual general assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences will also begin today in the House of Scientists.

1982 Achievements Stressed

LD030430 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- In the year 1982 Soviet scientists concentrated their efforts on implementing 170 purpose-oriented comprehensive programmes mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress, said Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Today he opened a session of the general meeting of the academy, devoted to the results of the year. Aleksandrov stressed that the scientists gave special attention to tackling priority national economic tasks and to practical applications of scientific and technological achievements.

Academician Aleksandrov noted the big achievements of Soviet scientists in space research, nuclear physics, physics of solid matter, biotechnology, metallurgy and humanities. Interesting work was carried out on neutrino fixation, in powder metallurgy and alloying semi-conductor materials. Big successes were scored by scientists from the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in developing effective catalysts to speed up a number of processes in chemical industry. In cooperation with geologists, Siberian specialists provided a theoretical substantiation for the prospects of the petroleum and gas production in Eastern Siberia. A number of significant oil and gas deposits has been discovered in the region.

Achievements of Soviet scientists have been especially significant in the field of bio-organic chemistry. Academician Aleksandrov said that the studies carried out provide the basis for organizing industrial production of man's interferon -- an effective preparation for the treatment of a number of heavy diseases.

Completed is the publication of the "History of the Second World War", a scientific work of many volumes. About 60 research works have been published, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

Tomorrow, the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR will continue its deliberations.

Activities Summarized

LD031738 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- A traditional annual two-day assembly of the Soviet Academy of Sciences closed here today. It was opened by a session devoted to the life and work of Karl Marx. The session was addressed by vice presidents of the Academy of Sciences Petr Fedoseyev and Yuriy Ovchinnikov.

The session of the General Assembly, devoted to scientific work in 1982, was opened by President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov. The chief learned secretary of the academy, Georgiy Skryabin, described the main directions of the academy's work and the most significant studies.

The assembly took a decision to organise a new department at the academy which will handle problems of information science, computer technology and automation.

Academician Igor Glebov was appointed chairman of the Leningrad-based scientific centre of the Academy of Sciences.

Medals and prizes of the Academy of Sciences were presented at the session. Among the laureates are member of the London Royal Society, biochemistry Professor Dorthy Hodgkin who made a report on topical problems of biochemistry.

The assembly's participants adopted an appeal to all scientists of the Soviet Union urging them to do their utmost and use all their prestige in the struggle against the threat of war catastrophe, for enduring peace between the peoples.

Leaders Attend, Meeting Closes

LD031441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] The annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences ended in Moscow today. The successes of researchers last year, and the problem of organizing science and strengthening its links with production were described in his introductory speech by President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Aleksandrov. He dwelt in detail on the successes of a number of research institutes which are actively providing production with new ideas and techniques. Among them the academician named the institutes of machine-science, metallurgy and electric welding. An enormous role in the radical modernization of the process of metalworking was played by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Among the best works of the year was research by Siberian chemists in creating new catalysts and surfactants. The work of high-energy physicists in fundamental research was particularly impressive.

A report on the activity of the Academy of Sciences in 1982 was delivered by Chief Scientific Secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Academician Skryabin.

The work of the annual general meeting of the Academy of Sciences was attended by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technology.